The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 50	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on Fourth Street, second floor of Union Bank Building. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. mayl.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY, March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

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POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

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CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

I Wonder Why.

BY M. D. BRINE.

I wonder why this world's good things
Should fall in such unequal shares:
Why some should taste of all the joys,
And others only feel the cares!
I wonder why the sunshine bright
Should fall in paths some people tread,
While others shiver in the shade
Of clouds that gather overhead!

I wonder why the trees that hang
So full of luscious fruit should grow
Only where some may reach and eat,
While others faint and thirsty go!
Why should sweet flowers bloom for some,
For others only thorns be found?
And some grow rich on fruitful earth,
While others till but barren ground?

I wonder why the hearts of some
O'erflow with joy and happiness,
While others go their lonely way
Unblessed with aught of tenderness!
I wonder why the eyes of some
Should ne'er be moistened with a tear,
While others weep from morn till night,
Their hearts so crushed with sorrow here?

Ah! well; we may not know indeed
The whys, the wherefores of each life!
But this we know—there's One who sees
And watches us through joy or strife.
Each life its mission here fulfills,
And only *He* may know the end,
And loving Him, we may be strong,
Tho' storm or sunshine He may send.

The Story-Teller.

Higgins and the Widow.

—):(:—

ONE Sunday night Higgins came into my office and sat down without a word.—For some minutes he sat still, watching me intently as if he was trying to make out by the sound of my pen what I was writing.

"Squire," said he at length, "did I ever tell you about my scrape with the widow Horry up here on the river?"

"Never did," said I, laying down my pen; "let's hear it."

"They're curious creatures, widows is," said he in a meditative tone, "and the more you study about 'em the more you don't know anything about 'em. What was this thing I've read about in Egypt, or some other country, that nobody could unriddle?"

"The Sphynx, probably," I replied.

"Well," he continued, "that was a widow as sure as you ever had a granny. Everything else on the earth has been found out but them, and they're as much a mystery to-day as the length of the North Pole."

"You may read the history of the world from Genesis to Revelations, and you'll find that widows has been at the bottom or top of five quarters of the devilment that's been cut up. Was you ever in love with one?"

"Lots of them," said I.

"You're a great gander—that's what you are," said he. "A man that loves one and gets over it won't never get bit by another, if he's got as much sense as a ground hog; but I'm a little grain too smart to let another of them get all the trumps on me.

"The widow Horry that I was speaking of is a little the handsomest woman, I reckon, that ever looked a man into fits, and I ought to be a judge, for I've seen lots of pretty women in my day. She was about twenty-five years old when I went up there to work, just in the bloom of her beauty, and as full of deviltry as a three-year old mule colt. There was a ball over at Jenkins', and of course I went, for I always go where there is any fun going on, and generally act the fool before I get away, of course.

"The widow was there, dressed as fine as Solomon's lilies, and flying around as frisky as a young lamb in a rye patch. I got introduced to her and asked her to dance with me, and when she flashed her eyes at me and said "Yes," I jumped up like I had set down on a hot griddle. You may talk about sensations, but when she took hold of my hand and sorter squeezed it, I felt a sensation as big as a load of wood, and it kept running up and down my back like a squirrel with a hawk after him. I'm very fond of dancing, but I'll be hanged if I know whether I enjoyed it that night or not, for every time she took hold of my hand I'd commence feeling curious behind my ears and up and down my back again, and then I wouldn't know whether I was on earth or in a balloon, or on a comet, or anything about it. It was undoubtedly a case of love at first sight, and a powerful bad case at that. For a wonder I got through the frolic without making myself conspicuous or cutting up any extras, as I'm in the habit of doing when I go into public. I'd set my pegs to go home with the widow after the ball, but just as I was fixing my mouth to ask her, up steps a big, long, leather-faced doctor, named Mabry, and walked her right off before my eyes. That riled me a little, but I kept my tongue still, inwardly swearing to break his bones the very first opportunity that presented itself. I saw there was no use saying anything so I went home and went to bed, and all the rest of the night I was dreaming about rainbows, angels, butterflies, fiddles, widows and doctors, mixed up worse than a Dutchman's dinner.

"Well, 'Squire to make a short story of it, I made up mymind to have the widow, or kill myself, or somebody else.

"So I made it convenient to be on hand where she was, upon all occasions. I could not eat, nor sleep, nor work, and if the thing held on, I wouldn't had sense enough to skin a rabbit. But I was determined it shouldn't last long, for I'd been fooled so often by women that I thought I wouldn't give her time to think of anything but me. She appeared to take to me right sharply and the doctor seemed inclined to mix in with me, but I didn't consider him no more than a brush fence, for I was so far gone I thought she could see nobody on earth but me. Well, 'Squire, things went on so for about a month, and one Sunday I screwed up my spunk and put the question to her. She sorter laughed and sorter looked one-sided, and finally told me she couldn't give me an answer just then, but if I'd call at her house the next Thursday evening, she'd give me a final answer. Thinks I you are mine just as sure as there's a fiddler below. Whenever a woman takes time to study she'll say yes. 'Squire, don't the poet say something about the calculation of men and rats going crooked?"

"Mice and men, Burns says," I replied.

"Well, mice and rats is all one, and so is fools sometimes, as I have found out in my travels. I was so shure she would have me I went off and spent all my money for fine clothes, thinking I would have them ready for the wedding—and I did? Confound that widow, I say! Confound all the widows! In time Thursday evening came, though it was a long time about it, and over I went, feeling as big as Josh Raynor did when he was elected Coroner. I got there about dark, and found a right smart crowd collected, which was not on the bills, but I felt as big and as good as the rest of 'em. So I marched in like a blind mule into a potato patch, and took a seat by the fire. I didn't see anything of the widow, but I kept looking for her to come in or send for me, and passed away the time by cussin' the crowd to myself, thinking they had no business there, and I would not get to talk to my woman a bit. Presently the door opened and in walked Polly and that long-legged Doctor, and a whole team of boys and girls fixed up savagely, I tell you. I looked around for a fiddler, thought they were goin' to have a ball, but wondered what they kept so still for, and was about proposin' a reel, when up gets a little preacher, and before you could swallow a live oyster, he had Polly and the Doctor married faster than a Mexican greaser could tie a bull's horns. I was so completely flummuxed that I set there with my mouth wide open like I was goin' to swaller the whole crowd, and my eyes looked like billiard balls until the ceremony was over, when I jumped up and bellowed—

"I forbid the concern from being constituted."

"You are a little too late, my friend," said the preacher, and they all commenced laughing like they seen something funny.

"I'll be squizzled if I don't be soon enough for somebody yet," says I, "for I was mad, 'Squire, and no mistake in the ticket. It was too bad, after I had fixed up to marry her myself, for her to walk right out before my eyes and marry that great baboon."

"It was bad, that is a fact," said I.

"Bad!" cried he, "it was meaner than eating fried coon. I first thought I'd go straight home, but then I concluded that wouldn't spite nobody, so I determined to stay and see if I couldn't get satisfaction out of somebody. You know I'm the deuce to get myself or somebody else into a scrape when I take a notion. I'd taken one that night that went all over me like a third day chill, so I commenced a studyin' out some plan. I recollected hearing the doctor say that where he come from (but the Lord only knows where that was) the bride and groom always washed their faces together before they went to bed, as a charm against infidelity, or imbecility, or some other long word. While I was studyin' about that I spied the doctor's saddle-bags sitting in the corner, so I waited till they went to supper, and then I got the bags and looked to see what I could discover. Nearly the first thing I saw was a piece of lunar caustic. I slipped it into my pocket, for I had my plan as soon as I saw it.—Well, I watched around till I saw one of the girls go to the pail with the pitcher, so I went out and asked her what she was going to do with it; she said she was going to carry it into the room for the doctor and Polly to wash their faces in. I kept talking to her while she was filling the pitcher, and when she turned her head I dropped the caustic into it. It was then about bed-time, and I got my hat and put out, but I couldn't help laughing all the way home, whenever I'd think about the next morning.

"Well, 'Squire, they do say that when they waked up next morning they both had the hardest kind of fits, each one thinking they had been sleeping with a nigger! Oh! it was rich! He a cussin' and tearin' up things, and she a screamin' and faintin' and comin' to and goin' on again, and me not there to see it. They made such an unearthly racket that the folks broke into the room to see what was the matter, and there they was with their faces and hands all as black as the inside of an old stove pipe. I'd give half my interest in t'other world just to have seen the whole row. As soon as they found out that they were really the same folks that married the night before, they called for warm water and soap, but just here the doctor happened to think about the pitcher, and took it to the door to see what was the matter. There was a little piece of caustic that had not dissolved, and as soon as he saw it he says:

"It's no use washing, Polly; all the soap in New York can't wash it off."

"That was the truth, 'Squire; soap and water had no more effect than it would on a native born African, and all the chance was to wait and let it wear off. How long it took them to get white again I never found out; but one thing I know," he concluded, getting up to go out, "the next time I saw the doctor I had the hardest fight and come the nighest getting whaled that I ever did in all my life."

Reading for the Million.

Rules for Bathing.

1. Never bathe soon after eating.
2. Never take a full bath nor go into the surf less than three hours after a full meal.
3. The best time for bathing is an hour or two before breakfast, or as long before dinner.
4. Never eat soon after bathing.
5. Those who bathe in the evening should not remain long in the water.
6. Be sure that the body is uniformly warm at the time of bathing.
7. Never go into the water in a state of fatigue.
8. Never bathe when the respiration and circulation are disturbed in consequence of violent exercise or any other cause.
9. Perspiration is no objection to going into cold water, provided the action of the heart and the breathing are not disturbed, and the system is not in a state of fatigue.
10. After bathing keep the body comfortably warm by fire or exercise, and do not expose it to a draft of cold air.—*Science of Health.*

Better than Gold.

We often hear little boys telling of the wonders they will do when they grow to be men. They are looking and longing for the time when they shall be large enough to carry a cane and wear a tall hat; and not one of them will say he expects to be a poor man, but they every one intend to be rich. Now money is very good in its place, but let me tell you, little boys, what is a great deal better than money, and what you may be earning all the time you are waiting to grow large enough to earn a large fortune. The Bible tells us that "a good man is rather to be chosen than riches, and loving favor rather than silver or gold. A good man does not mean a name for being the richest man in town, or for owning the largest house. A good name is the name for doing deeds; a name for wearing a pleasant face, and carrying a cheerful heart; for always doing right, no matter what we may be.

How to be Somebody.

Don't stand sighing, wishing and waiting, but go to work with an energy and preseverance that will set every obstacle in the way of your success flying like leaves before a whirlwind. A milk and water way of doing business leaves a man in the lurch every time. He may have ambition enough to wish himself on the topmost round of the ladder of success, but if he has not the go-aheadativeness to pull himself up there, he will inevitably remain at the bottom, or, at the best, on one of the very low rounds.

Never say I can't—never admit there is such a word—it has dragged its tens of thousands to poverty and degradation, and it is high time it was stricken from our language; but carry a whole lexicon of I cans and I wills with you, and thus armed, every obstacle in the way of your success will vanish.

Never envy your neighbor his success, but try and become like him, and as much better as you can. If at first you don't succeed, don't wilt down with despondency and say I can't, but gird on the armor of *I can*, and my word for it you will.

Always bear in mind that whatever is worth having is worth toiling long, earnestly and manfully for. So sure as a constant dropping wears away the hardest stone, so do constant efforts insure success. If you work manfully, persistently and with energy, you may smile, be hopeful and happy when life's clouds hang the darkest, for as sure as sunshine succeeds the storms, so sure a bright future awaits you.

Whatever you undertake try and excel in it. That is what makes any occupation in life honorable and profitable. A first-class quack is better than a second-rate doctor.

Great obstacles in the way of success are fear of being laughed at, and what somebody may say. Never fear sneers and remarks when right leads the van, but push right straight ahead with your eyes and thoughts on the brilliant future.

Don't always be saying to yourself, I am going to do so-and-so-to-morrow; but act to day. If you are invited to make a prayer, get up and make one if it be as simple as, "Grant, O Lord, that we may not think contemptuously of our rulers; and further more grant, we beseech Thee, that they may not act so we cannot help it!" If you are invited to speak in a lyceum, get up if you cannot say more than, "Than you, sir, I don't speak." Next time you can get a little further, and so on until you can handle the English language, or anything else, as a Yankee does a jack-nife.

A Voyage to the Moon.

The Boston *Journal* says: Mr. Washington H. Donaldson, of Reading, Pa., formerly a gymnast, and since 1871 a balloonist, has made a proposition to the Boston City Government to make an ascension from this city on the 4th of July, as a starter on a voyage across the Atlantic. He has attracted considerable attention by giving trapeze performances from his balloon while making ascensions. He claims that a balloon trip can be made across the ocean in two days and a half, although he intends to provide for a trip of thirty days. He proposes to construct three balloons, of nearly three times the size of the others, the latter of which will be used to supply the big one with gas, as it gradually loses its lifting power. The balloons will hold some 325,000 feet of gas and will have a lifting capacity of 11,000 pounds, besides the weight of the gas chambers themselves, nettings, basket, life-boat, etc. It will take about 2700 yards of drilling for the big balloon, but with the aid of sewing machines he thinks he can get it ready in a month's time. The basket in which he proposes to ride will be a comfortable room, with a cellar in which to store water and food for the trip. The room will have windows on all sides, a lime stove will give abundant heat for warmth and to cook with, while a vacum tube with platinum wire at each end will furnish abundant light by sending a current of electricity along the wire. Beneath this chamber will be an open platform or balcony, and beneath that one of the Francis metal life-boats, provided with oars, sails, instruments, food and water, will be suspended, ready at any instant to receive the æronauts should a near approach to the water take place for any reason. This life-boat will have four large air chambers, and will be provided with a cabin in which the men can be protected from the weather. By means of an ingenious contrivance the centre of gravity can be made beneath the bottom of the boat to prevent upsetting it. He proposes to take two men with him, and desires to have them scientific men. He states that Professor Wise, the well known æronaut, desires to take the trip. Mr. Donaldson estimates the cost of the preparations about $3,000, and desires the city to assume the cost and he will give his services.

A Protest Against Early Rising.

Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, says: One of the very worst economies of time is that filched from necessary sleep. The wholesale, but blind commendation of early rising is as mischievous in practice as it was erroneous in theory. Early rising is a crime against the noblest part of our physical nature, unless preceded by an early retiring. Multitudes of business men in large cities count it a saving of time, if they can make a journey of a hundred or two miles at night, by steamboat or railway. It is a ruinous mistake. It never fails to be followed by a want of general well-feeling for several days after, if, indeed, the man does not return home actually sick, or so near to it as to be unfit for full attention to his business for a week afterwards. When a man leaves home on business it is always important that he should have his wits about him; that the mind should be fresh and vigorous, the spirits lively, buoyant and cheerful.

No man can say that it is thus with him after a night on the railroad or on the shelf of a steamboat.

The first great recipe for sound connected and refreshing sleep, is physical exercise. Toil is the price of sleep.

We caution parents particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up of mornings; let nature wake them up, she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain.

The Right Sort of Religion.

We want a religion that goes into the family and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late, and keeps the dinner from being late—keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the floor mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and keeps the baby pleasant; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs; projects the honey-moon into the harvest moon, and makes the happy hours like the Eastern tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripening fruit. We want a religion that bears heavily, not on the exceeding "sinfulness of sin," but the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, otter from butter, beet juice from vinegar, alum from bread, strychnine from wine, water from milk cans, and buttons from the contribution box. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top and the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wine than the vineyards ever produced bottles, and more barrels of Genesee flour than all the fields of New York grow and all her mills grind. It will not make one-half a pair of shoes of good leather and the other of poor, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit and the second to his cash. It will not put Jouvin's stamp on Jenkins' kid glove, nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner's shop, nor let a piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards come to an untimely end in the tenth, or a spool of sewing silk that vouches for twenty yards be nipped in the bud at fourteen and a half, nor the cotton thread to the yard-stick fifty of the two hundred yards of promise that was given to the eye, nor yard-wide cloth measure less than thirty-six inches from selvedge, all-wool delaines and all linen handkerchiefs be amalgamized with clandestine cotton, nor coats made of woolen rags pressed together to be sold to the unsuspecting public for legal broadcloth. It does not put bricks five dollars a thousand into chimneys it contracted to build of seven dollar materials, nor smuggle white pine floors that have paid for hard pine, nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join, nor daub ceilings that ought to be smoothly plastered, nor make window blinds of slats that cannot stand the wind, and paint that cannot stand the sun, and fasteners that may be looked at, but are on no account to be touched. The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred is according to law. It looks upon a man who has failed in trade and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay fifty dollars on demand with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand with or without interest, as a liar.—*Congregationalist.*

The Egyptian Slaves.

About three-fourths of the population in Egypt are Arabs, or of Arabic origin. The remaining fourth is composed of Copts, Turks, Jews, Armenians, Abysinians, Nubians, Mamelukes, and Franks or Europeans. The Copts are natives of longer residence than any other race. They are also believed to be descendants of those patient and clever toilers who reared the massive monuments of four thousand years ago, which to this day are a puzzle to the archæologue and historian. They are usually darker in skin and dress than they who are called Egyptians—that is, those of Arabic origin. The Copt is more sombre in expression, heavier in speech, and rather coarser in feature, than the Egyptian. He has lost his language and speaks Arabic, which is the tongue of Egypt. One of the Coptic bishops, at my request, wrote a line or two of Coptic character. He was considered learned, as but few are capable of doing this. The Copt is a bigoted Christian, who from intolerance of other Christians, leans to the doctrine of the Koran. He frequently carries an ink horn and pen in his waist-sash, as he is generally a scribe, or in some way connected with commerce.

The Egyptians possess Arabian characteristics, although there are differences. The importation of Georgian and Circassian slaves over a long period has modified the type of the middle and upper classes. No public market for slaves exists at the present time, but they are sold by stealth. The traditions of Georgian and Circassian beauty are familiar to the world. For centuries historians have drawn them in lines of generous curves, and poets have painted them in Titian colors. With these pictorial fancies upon me, I was taken aback on landing at Alexandria. A dozen of these mountain women were sitting on shore, where they had just landed from the ship. They were pale, thin, rough skinned, tawny-haired, unkempt, in coarsest attire, and were in the pursuit of—fleas! I expressed my disappointment to an Egyptian dragoman standing near, who, with a graceful wave of the hand, replied:

"Oh! effendi, could you see these women three months hence you would say that the Prophet had fitted them for heaven! Good mashed beetles and generous *pilaf* shall make them plump. The daily bath shall give their skin the hue of creamy milk, and their joints the suppleness and grace of the gazelle. With new health, their eyes shall sparkle with mirth and be dewed with tenderness; the rose shall bloom on their cheeks, and gold shall gild their tresses. God is great!"

The man's statement was substantially correct. The slave-dealers endeavor to bring them up to their highest physical perfection before offering them for sale. I afterwad saw some who had been trained, fattened and purified to the selling point. They were exquisitely fair, blue-eyed, and golden-haired, but for the most part like wax figures. It was surface beauty, without depth, and I looked in vain for some indication of thought or sensibilty in their vacant faces.

AN English writer thinks the American early potatoes will come to an end ere long, for as each new variety is claimed to ripen about ten days earlier than any other, the time between planting and digging will soon be used up.

IT occurred to a Danbury scholar, while writing a composition, to make the remarkable statement that "an ox does not taste as good as an oyster, but it can run faster."

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Mr. G. W. Palmer, of Luzerne, moved that when the house adjourns this afternoon, it be to meet on Tuesday next, at half past nine o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Alricks, of Dauphin, moved to amend "and that it shall meet in the state capitol at Harrisburg."

On this the ayes and nays were called, resulting in 30 ayes and 62 nays, and so the amendment was lost.

On motion, the subject was laid on the table.

Leave of absence was granted to a large number of members, and it is looking as if there would be no quorum present on Monday.

Mr. Lilly moved to reconsider the vote which laid the motion to adjourn until Tuesday on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. M'Connell moved that when the convention adjourns on Friday week it be to meet in Harrisburg on the 13th of September next. Voted down by a large majarity.

The convention then resumed the consideration of the article on suffrage, election, and representation, the second section and amendments pending.

The section as follows was then adopted: "All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order it which it is received and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot, and any elector may write his name upon the back of his ticket."

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases, except for treason, felony, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom. Agreed to.

SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this commonwealth, such electors shall exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their place of election. Agreed to.

SEC. 5. All laws regulating elections by the people or for the registry of electors shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of voting by reason of his name not being registered, was discussed, many delegates considering that it was offering a premium for fraud at elections.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for witholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such election vote, or for the witholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or witholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election. And any elector whose right to vote shall be challenge for such case before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenged is untrue before his vote shall be received. Agreed to.

The next section was modified by amendments of Messrs. Carpenter and H. W. Palmer, and agreed to as follows:

"Every person who shall while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law, shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

To the next section Mr. Harry White moved an amendment enlarging its scope to embrace election investigations, which was agreed to.

The section then prevailed.

It prohibits, in contested election proceedings, investigating testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, and such testimony shall not afterwards be against him in any judicial proceeding except perjury.

Pending a vote upon the next section, limiting election divisions to 250 votes, the convention adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Old Time Axioms.

The following I find in my scrap-book pasted there more than a score and a half years ago. I reproduce them to show the present generation what quaint ideas were promulgated by the teachers of our fathers and mothers of the olden time:

An independent man is one who blacks his own boots: who can live without whiskey and tobacco; who earns at least a penny a day more than he spends; and who can, upon a pinch, shave himself with brown soap and cold water without a mirror.

A great man is one who can lead his children to obey him when out of his sight.

A hospitable man is never ashamed of his dinner when a friend unexpectedly drops in to dine with him.

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by seeking to promote his welfare, and by administering to his comfort.

A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one abroad.

A wise girl would win a lover by practicing those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have faded.

A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments, and by a mawkish sentiment which has as little to do with a true heart as has the gaudy dress she wears.

A good girl always respects herself and is thus sure to be respected by others.

The Silver Trumpet.

"Give me," said a sweet-toned voice, "give me the money that has been spent in rum, and I will purchase every foot of land on the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire that kings and queens might be proud of. I will build a school-house upon every hill-top and in every valley over the whole earth. I will supply that school-house with a competent teacher. I will build an academy in every State, and fill it with able professors. I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace, and support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime of one shall reach to another around the earth's broad circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise shall ascend as one universal offering to heaven."

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Chili, too, means to have a universal exposition.

Many Kansas farmers are planting peanuts this season.

Iowa has 3,540 libraries, containing 673,000 volumes.

Canada is sweet on beet sugar, and has voted not to tax it.

The burning of Columbia is now attributed to Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

Philadelphia lays claim to a club older than the London "Beefsteaks."

Michigan built 1,400 mills last season—all for grinding meal, though.

Fulton county, Ill., has paid $590 for wolf scalps in the last four weeks.

The state debt of Connecticut has been reduced fifty per cent. in six years.

The Minnesota papers deseribe freezing as the sweetest death imaginable.

The Athenæum thinks American humor "the most genuine in the world."

Iron carriage wheels are being used in France, and give good satisfaction.

Portland, Oregon, expects to put up 2,000,000 cans of salmon this season.

A hot toffee spring in California has been running since the first of April.

A Jersey City milkman's horse ran away, and left a milky way a mile long.

At woodon weddings in Montana clubs are among the gifts to the married pair.

The sugar crop at Jamaica is reported as heavier than during any former season.

Benjamin Franklin's electrical machine is in the laboratory of Dartmouth college.

A negro gambler is the most successful player among the New Orleans fraternity.

Maryland, through its historical society, claims Philadelphia as its rightful property.

A boy in Richmond, Va, was injured by the explosion of a cocoanut the other day.

Floating docks for timid bathers are to be a feature of the coming season at Cape May.

It cost a Buffalo man $4.87 to cut off the tail of a sturgeon before the latter was dead.

A commissary of police in Belgium has been suspended for eating meat on Good Friday.

A mining expedition is organizing to investigate a reported gold deposit in western Texas.

The buildings of the Terre Haute car works cover three acres and the ground eight acres.

The Yellowstone expedition was gloriously successful, as they had nothing to fight against.

A man at Wolcotville, Connecticut, has a windmill seventy feet high and of ten horse power.

"Died a fighting Bill Jones," was the verdict of a coroner's jury over an Indian territory man.

An Italian court has sentenced a man to prison for life for lassoing women and robbing them.

Carl Schurz's wife has come into possession of a legacy of $170,000 left by her uncle in Germany.

The conductors in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey are all to wear uniforms.

In Russia the wheat crop generally looked well, and the indications so far point to a full average harvest.

The rye crop a very important one in France, is very poor, and there is little or no hope of improvement.

Two unknown schooners were sunk in East river, near Hell Gate, on Tuesday night. It is believed no lives were lost.

A young married woman named Jennie Dennis committed suicide by jumping into the canal at Harrisburg, Tuesday night.

In Italy cold, wet weather has injured the wheat crop very seriously, and there is no hope of the harvest reaching the average.

The European marine budgets for 1873 amount to $35,255,197.70 for France, $26,668,215.90 for Rusia, and $7,497,912.50 for Germany.

Ex-Governor Jewel is now in Washington awaiting the return of the President to give him a definite answer regarding the tender of the Russian mission.

A Dubuque (Iowa) woman found a long lost brother, recently, by reading over the certificates of remarkable cures in a quack doctor's almanac.

Minnesota is invaded by an army of pigeon trappers from Illinois, Wisconsin and elsewhere, and the shipments of the captured birds increase daily.

The Erie car wheel works are now turning out 400 car wheels per day. When first started the capacity of the establishment was only eight per day.

A colored lawyer appeared for the first time in Louisiana court, on Monday, in the person of T. Morris Chester, who was engaged as counsel for the defence in a murder trial.

In Holland the weather has been bad, but the crops appear to have suffered less than might have been expected, and the very latest accounts may be regarded as favorable.

It is now believed the bonds found on the burglar Brady, caught in New York Tuesday night, were the proceeds of the robbery of the First National Bank of Glenn's Falls.

A dispatch received by the Secretary of War, from Inspector General Hardee, announces his arrival at Portland, Oregon, from the Lava Beds, where he had been in course of his tour of inspection.

Horses are so plentiful in Australia that they are sold at the pound at prices ranging from sixpence to a shilling, and local papers think they would fetch more if put up in pound cans for the Paris market.

Kansas is importing plants direct from Scotland, consisting of larch, spruce, Scotch and Hungarian firs, ash, birch

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 11, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ We have received the Twenty-Fourth Annual Announcement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania for 1873-4. It makes a handsome exhibit.—The College is certainly in a flourishing condition, and its Faculty contain a number of eminent names.

☞ The public debt statement for May shows a reduction of $3,525,282.50 during the month, and $7,416,827 07 since the first of March. At this rate we will pay off in the neighborhood of $50,000,000 of the National debt during the year. This was the amount contemplated by the various revenue bills.

☞ In some of the districts candidates for delegates are already looming up. This is a trick of the League. It will try to commit honest voters to some of its tools early. It is an old dodge. Promise no man until the candidates are all presented, and then vote for no man who has not resisted the League honestly.

☞ Gen. Garfield has sent us a copy of his "Review of the transactions of the Credit Mobilier Company." As the General determined to punish the country press, by snaking through a provision repealing the law admitting a free exchange and the free circulation of county papers, in counties where published, we owe him nothing and care nothing about the man who could be guilty of such littleness. We hope the country papers will give publicity to his defense—over the left.

If Philadelphia can present a good man as a Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, let him be nominated. In fact as a Philadelphian's term as Supreme Judge expires this year, we are inclined to concede the nomination of a candidate to take his place to the city. This seems the fair way of regarding this matter, if we desire to conduct our party affairs in the spirit of brotherly love.

This is the way the *State Journal* puts it. We most emphatically protest against any such concession. Why should Philadelphia have two judges while the great heart of Pennsylvania, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and from the Maryland line to Bradford, has none? We want a candidate from Central Pennsylvania, and expect to get him.

☞ The men who set up and supported the Independent ticket, and who voted for Speer in fulfilment of the bargain and sale, are hunting up Republican candidates to secure delegates in the interest of the League for the approaching Republican County Convention. That game won't win. The parties who alienated themselves from the Republican party, by placing themselves outside of its organization last fall, must take back seats. They have no claims above that of a Democrat. The flimsy trick of setting up candidates to make delegates, however, is too old to do much harm. We advise the people to be on their guard. Have nothing to do with men whose records are not clean and whose political actions have not been clearly defined. Touch no Leaguer.

☞ An act was passed at the last session of the legislature of this State which has the appearance of being prepared for some special case. It is in the following language:

That the stay of executions upon judgments allowed by the third section of the act of June 16, A. D., 1836, entitled "An act relating to executions," is to be computed from the return day of the writ by which such action was commenced.

Commenting on the above, the Pittsburgh *Telegraph* says the act of 1836 provided that the stay of execution shall be from the beginning of the term at which the action was commenced. Thus, if on the last day of the term, a suit was commenced, the defendant, if judgment should go against him, would have three months upon the stay of execution, a valuable privilege at any time, and more particularly so to a defendant who usually is sued because he has not the money in hand to pay the claim against him. The change in the act insures substantial justice both to the plaintiff and the defendant.

☞ The Cincinnati *Times* says: Everybody has heard of the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian*, and its wonderful Pat. Donan, the great blatherskite of blood-and-thunder rebellion. Here is a set of resolutions which he has just proposed to the Missouri Editorial Association, in solemn convention, and which were adopted after lively debate:

Resolved by the Missouri Editorial Association—1. That a newspaper office is a business establishment by which editors and printers must make a living. 2. That a man has the same right to walk into a grocery store and order a barrel of sugar or a sack of coffee, or into a law office and demand a legal opinion from its occupant, or into an undertaker's and request a coffin without expecting to pay for their respective wares or services, as into a newspaper office and demand the use of its brains and muscle and type, without a thought of recompense. 3. That hereafter all personal or political matter having for its object the promotion of individual fortunes or ambition, shall be treated exactly, as other business matter, and charged at the option of publishers, as editorial advertising. 4. That dead-beating—political, personal and commercial—on the Missouri press is "played out." 5. That any editor or publisher who fails to carry out these resolutions in the letter and spirit shall cease to be regarded as a member of this Association.

Donan has but half done his work. There is no mention of the man who looks over your exchanges for the paper from. Demdbore, of the individual who published the Singapore *Times* for fourteen years, sir, and who desires to converse with you on the Eastern question during the busiest hours of the day; of the individual who is going to spend the summer at a watering-place, and who will be very happy to oblige you with a letter or two each week, describing the manners and customs of the natives, and does not care for a money compensation—nothing but railroad passes; of the editor of the Coshocton *Bird o' Freedom*, who, intent upon a "personal," gives you his views on the state of the Nation generally, while your proofs are awaiting examination; in fact, of the thousand and one bores of the profession, who are a trifle worse than the "beats." None but editors are subject to these almost undendurable annoyances, and none but editors, who are schooled to trouble, could patiently bear them. And even they cannot always do so.

Captain Jack Caught.

End of the Modoc War—Jack Surrenders After a Persistent and Relentless Pursuit.

LANGELL'S VALLEY, Lost River, Oregon; GREEN'S CAMP, May 31—Evening—Via SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—After a thorough examination of the Modoc captives gathered in during the present scout under Col. Green, it has been ascertained that the last haul netted thirty-four men, women and children, thirteen of them being able-bodied warriors, sixteen rifles of various patterns, one hundred and thirteen cartridges, and several lean and hungry ponies. Boston Charley and Schonchin are anxious about the disposition to be made of them. The former murdered Dr. Thomas and the latter mutilated Meacham. Boston and Schonchin look like desperadoes. Each carries his character in his face. Boston is about twenty-eight years of age, and Schonchin fifty. The boldest warrior of the band is Scar Faced Charley. Dr. Cabaness, of Yreka, the contract surgeon, who slept in their retreat last night, says of Captain Jack that he presented a most woe-begone appearance. The wily warrior sat upon a rock in the centre of a little lava bed, a few yards back of the crest of the bluff, and seemed as lonely as his surroundings. He was wrapped in a faded army blanket, and his head was buried in his hands. His sister Mary captured at Willow Creek the day before yesterday, talked to him, with tears in her eyes, and asked that he enter our camp. He was sullen and had little to say. He did promise that he would surrender to-day. In the night he stole away. The Modocs say that Jack is insane. There is much method in his madness. At present he is thought to be in this neighborhood with from three to five warriors. There are twelve Modoc warriors at large now. Scouts were made to-day in three sections of the country, by cavalry, under Col. Perry, Major Trimble, and Major Cresson. The war with the Modocs, as a tribe, is over. Fighting after the guerilla fashion will be probably continued until the last outlaw is captured or killed.

Capt. Hizer's company of Oregon volunteers, numbering forty, arrived in this valley last evening and bivouaked near us. They will have a chance to do some little scouting to-day.

THE PURSUIT RENEWED.

APPLEGATE'S MANSION, CLEAR LAKE, Cal., June 1—Afternoon—Via SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—This morning the troops at the camp in Langell's Valley were divided into small parties, and sent out in scouts after the fleeing Modocs. Just as the scouting parties left, the Modoc captives, with the exception of Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Shack Nasty Jim, were sent to this ranche in charge of Lieut. Taylor, of the Fourth Artillery, and a small detachment of men.

THE CAPTURE OF JACK.

APPLEGATES HOUSE, CLEAR LAKE, Cal., June 1—Afternoon—Via San Francisco, June 2.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused this camp from a pleasant siesta half an hour after the departure of my last courier. Gens. Davis and wheaton, and the other officers, and all the men, rushed from the house and tents to find the cause of the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain north of the house was a grand cavalcade of mounted horsemen. The steeds rushed forward at once at a furious rate, and soon neared the groups of spectators scattered about the premises. "Capt. Jack is captured," shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was that of Perry. He had returned from a scout of twenty-three hours, three miles above the mouth of Willow Creek.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Warm Spring scouts struck a trail, and after a brief search the Modocs were discovered. Col. Perry surrounded the Indian retreat. His men were bound to fight. Suddenly a Modoc shot out from the rocks with a white flag. He met a Warm Spring and Captain Jack wanted to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet Capt. Jack. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment, and then, as if giving up all hopes, came forward and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two of his warriors, five squaws and seven children darted forth and joined him in the surrender.

The command that made this famous scout was the First Squadron of the First Cavalry, Col. D. Perry; composed of Troop F, Lieut. Miller, and Troop H, Major Trumbull, and Medical Officer Assistant Surgeon Dewitt. The guides were C. Pullman and H. A. Applegate.

Capt. Jack is about forty years old. He is five feet feet eight inches high, and is compactly built. He has a large and well formed face, full of individuality. Although dressed in old clothes he looks every inch a chief. He does not speak to any one. The Modocs are grouped in the field near the house and surrounded by a guard. Spectators peer into Capt. Jack's face with eager interest, but he heeds them not. He is still as a statue.

Gen. Mackenzie's Raid---An Official Dispatch.

The following brief official dispatch is published in Texas papers:

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST OF FORT CLARK, TEXAS, May 20, 1873.

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

SIR: A dispatch received at this Post last evening brings information of a brilliant success in an attack made upon two villages of Kickapoo and Lipan Indians, by Gen. Mackenzie and the Fourth Cavalry under his command. Gen. Mackenzie, with Companies A, B, C, E, J, and M, Fourth Cavalry, and twenty-five Seminole scouts, struck a camp of Kickapoo and Lipan Indians about eighty miles from this Post, early on the 18th, inst., having marched all the night previous, killed nineteen Indians, wounded two and captured one buck, a former chief of Lipans, took forty-one women and children prisoners, and have already sent in over fifty captured ponies, besides destroying two villages with all their accumulated property. All this was accomplished between noon on the 17th, and daylight on the 19th, and with a loss to Gen. Mackenzie's command of but three men wounded, one, it is supposed, mortally. The march, (over a hundred miles) the fight, destruction of the villages, and the return to camp with all the captured stock and prisoners, was accomplished in a little over forty hours. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

The steamer Frolic, with a portion of the members of the Polaris expedition on board, was intercepted off Sandy Hook, by a government boat, and ordered to proceed to Washington.

National Guards of Pennsylvania.

The Governer has issued the following General order:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 2, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS NO 1.

The following staff appointment is hereby announced:

Brigadier General James W. Latta, Adjutant General.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The newly appointed Adjutant, upon assuming his office, issued the following Circular:

HEAD QUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 2, 1873.

CIRCULAR.

In assuming the duties of the Department, the undersigned desires to congratulate the soldiery of Pennsylvania upon securing such financial aid, by direct appropriation, as will enable them, in some measure at least, to sustain themselves without entirely depending, as heretofore, upon individual resources for such sustenance. This first direct pecuniary recognition of the National Guards service, by legislative enactment and Executive approval, marks an era in its history, which now makes it such a component element in the body politic as will, it is believed, secure it that countenance and approval from a generous public, to which it ever should be entitled.

To foster and encourage public sentiment in its behalf, and warrant the further request, for other and larger money aid, it is the duty of each and all of its members, officers and men, to give it that tone, by strict attention to discipline, through organization, and efficient drill, as will necessarily compel every citizen to recognize it, as a necessity in time of peace, ever ready in trouble and disaster, to furnish that essential aid, which shall quell and suppress, riot and disorder

To effectually accomplish these looked for results, every guardsman must lend his direct personal energies; it is the individual unit, acting with his fellow, that gives character and strength to the whole body. There must be such a pride entertained by each one in his respective corps, as will induce him to consider that by his connection with it, he is performing his whole duty and doing his State some service.

It is the efficiency, drill and discipline, good conduct, and high soldiery deportment, that brings into favorable public notice all organized bodies of troops. The service is not one of mere pleasure, it requires time and labor to reach perfection. Without neglecting business pursuits this perfection may be attained, by treating it as demanding both labor and sacrifice. Officers by careful study and close attention, will be enabled to so educate their commands, as to instil in them that pride of organization, which must ever sustain and support them. Avoid all strifes, bickerings, dissensions, obedience and submission, are elements in the soldiers' education that should never be forgotten. Neither is there necessity for arbitrary or overbearing action on the part of superiors. The duty and the law are plain and simple, and when rightly followed and well understood, will give no cause for dispute or disturbance.

Let it be our effort then to place the military of the Commonwealth upon the footing and standard that her great resources, her acknowledged power, her education and intelligence, her brilliant war record demand that they should be; so that as well as her common schools, her colleges, her universities, her bench, her bar, her manufactures, her commerce and her mines, may her soldiers, too, be recognized and pointed to abroad and by her sister States, with like acknowleged merit, and distinction, and high repute.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant General.

Sound Doctrine from a Rebel.

Mr. Stephens on Grant's Louisiana Proclamation.

Since sending to the press our article entitled: "Mr. Stephens and his assailants once more," we have seen for the first time the proclamation of General Grant in relation to the state of things in Louisiana, which was published in the Atlanta *Sun* of Friday last. We have also seen his proclamation headed in one of our Democratic exchanges with these epithets: "A Shame and Disgrace to the Country—Grant Sustains the Usurpers with the Army and Navy."

Now, as germane to what we said in the article referred to, we deem it proper in this connection to say that we do not agree with our said cotemporary, or any other cotemporaries who thus characterize this paper, and thus denounce this act of the President. In this, as in all matters, we are for dealing justly by General Grant. We are not for condemning him or any other man without a hearing. He has not proclaimed his intention to sustain usurpers of any class, but to sustain the judicial decision of the courts, and with these to sustain those authorities in the State government who have been duly declared to be clothed with rightful authority therein by the State courts—inferior as well as supreme. This is his statement of the case.

We have not seen the decision to which he refers. Neither have we any disposition or inclination to prejudice the case, and just as little to pronounce without evidence who are the usurpers of Louisiana. Most assuredly Gen. Grant cannot be justly charged with usurpation in executing the mandates of the courts, either Federal or State, under the acts of Congress of 1805.

We, therefore, repeat what we said last December in Atlanta: "If General Grant does nothing worse than execute the mandates of the courts, State or Federal, we shall have no quarrel with him."

A. H. S.

SYMPTOMS.—Slight pain in the side, the skin and eyes assume a thick yellow coal, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the mind fretful, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough, coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at others unnatural craving for food, dizziness of the head, depressed spirits, feeling of uncertainty, of having left something undone but can't tell what it is. Take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR it will remove all unpleasant feelings and makes you well. For sale by John Read & Sons, Huntingdon, Pa.

When one learns that the United States contains 14,000 drug stores, each of them dispensing on a average a score of prescriptions a day, the only wonder is that so many people die natural deaths.

Some questions very naturally suggest themselves to an inquiring mind. An amateur farmer wonders "Why, on all this fair earth, the ground is spread bottom side up, so that it must be turned over with a plow before crops can be raised."

Letter from India.

SHAHPHAUPORE, INDIA, April 21, 1873.

MOVING DAY.

Not April 1st, amid slush or mud and rain as it often happens in old Huntingdon; but on the 18th of the same month, a dry, hot and dusty day, such as you have in July or August, we moved into our

NEW HOUSE.

Since our arrival in this city we have been living with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buck. The latter was formerly Miss Carrie McMillan, of Gettysburg, Pa., who came to India in 1871 under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; but one of *our* Missionaries, who had no wife, prevailed on her to join "the *parent society*," by joining herself to him for life; all of which was very sensible on his part, and notwithstanding the opinion of many good old ladies at home to the contrary, quite as sensible on the part of Miss Carrie. Our new house—new to us at least—is built of sun dried brick, such as the Israelites made in Egypt, and covered with thatch made of a strong grass. The house, as usual in the country, is one-story high, with ceilings nearly twenty feet from the floor. This is necessary on account of the extreme heat. The ceilings are made of coarse muslin stretched from wall to wall; and white-washed. A verandah or porch, ten feet wide, runs along two sides of the house and a hall through the centre. On either side of the hall are two large rooms to which are attached small dressing rooms, bath rooms, a pantry, &c. The property belongs to the Mission, and cost, with outhouses, well, &c., &c., nearly two thousand dollars. We put a few boxes on an old-fashioned cart, of

PATRIACHAL STYLE,

drawn by a pair of white bullocks. The balance of our affairs were carried on *men's heads*. This prevents them—not the heads—from being rubbed and injured.—Our floor, which is, in some of the rooms, made of bricks, and in others a composition of lime and sand, is covered with a coarse matting made of grass, and a few pictures brought from home adorn the walls. From the ceiling in each room hangs a large fan, which is kept in motion over our heads by a native pulling a rope which passes through the wall. In one of the outhouses a Mohammedan cooks our food, with how much care and cleanliness I do not venture to say, but his rice and curry, the savory meat, the patriarch bread is very palatable indeed. And now as we gather around our table in our new home our thoughts turn away to our dear boys in America, and the mother says, "Would not our boys enjoy moving day if they were here?" Their places at the family table are empty, and when we gather for family prayers we miss their youthful voices in the song of praise. But we do not murmur. He for Whose sake we have left our boys is able to take care of them and comfort and cheer us too.

IN MY STUDY.

On the south-east, facing on a large grass plot bounded by a boxwood hedge, over which we can see the court house, a few rods farther on, is the room which I call my own. Here, at a neat writing table covered with green baize I sit, and with pen in hand talk with friends away beyond the ocean, or with my native helper. I study works in the languages of this country, translate and write articles for our papers, or prepare books for our Mission press. Right in front of where I sit stands my book case filled with old-time friends, with whom I have spent many a pleasant and profitable hour in my native land Clarke, Beason, Dick, Wesley, Watson, Burkett, Wheedon, look out at me through the glass windows, as much as to say, "in your newly found treasures of Eastern literature don't forget your old-time friends"; and even comical Mark Twain peeps out as much as to say, "I am one of the innocents abroad, but I did not expect to get so far from home, and be caged up in this hot case with the thermometer at nearly a hundred, and still rising. For the sake of many a laugh I gave you on shipboard do not forget me." And there, too, stands Kidder, ready to preach me a sermon on preaching, and Cary, Marhman, and Ward, the pioneer missionaries of India, with whose trials and toils for this poor degraded people ours are not worthy to be compared. On the wall to my right hangs the picture of our Bishops, one of whom we hope to have the pleasure of entertaining next fall. Opposite it is a map of Palestine, past whose shores we so recently sailed, and near it a picture of Noah and his family coming out of the ark. But all these tell that moving day is over. This has been a long move, all the way from Carlisle, Pa., where we spent so pleasant a year in the home pastorate.

A longer move is still ahead, but thank God our mansion is prepared. May we, and all who read these lines, be ever ready for that great moving day which must end our earthly wanderings and settle us forever. May we all so live, that when we get notice to vacate our earthly house, we may have administered unto us an abundant entrance to our new house, "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

J. D. BROWN.

From the "Sunny South."

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 25, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Your correspondent was very much pleased this morning to have the pleasure of reading the JOURNAL which you so kindly sent him. It was brim full of news from all parts of "Old Huntingdon county," and more particularly Orbisonia, which appears to be "chuck full" of the large and lesser lights of brilliant *litera scripta*. "Oliver Cromwell, sr.," I fear, will yet have to repent the day that he sent his youthful son, "Oliver, jr.," upon the rolling wave of Belle Lettres, for the "Model World" will be making its appearance when *Theodore* sees fit to relent, as no astute writer can compose his "piece" and at the same time feel that the Model Theodore is cooly laying back in the shade like a Mephistopholes awaiting his time to put a "diabolical head" upon the devoted head of the author of "The Model World," alias "Nick Whiffles," "Nicholas Nickleby," or any other ink slinger hailing from Orbisonia or the "lower end."

It is indeed very amusing to read the sly, sarcastic hits of these "lower end" writers, but from what I can learn, through other than print, of these knights of the "303," they generally write of what they know, and know of what they write, as most of them know exceedingly well "how it is themselves." But poor Pierce, I can't see how he can rest in his grave while there are so many conflicting reports as to where *he did really get the whiskey*. It is the greatest wonder that he cannot find some restless spiritual medium to communicate the true state of the case though to those undecided individuals who have been raking their brains to find a solid foundation for a true tale whereupon to found their argument, and let the world in general, and "old Huntingdon county" particularly, know, through the Mt. Union *Times*, the JOURNAL, and the Professor's Sunday sheet, the *Globe*, where Pierce did get his whiskey. "Oliver" should consult one of these queer creatures. Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, those Orbisonia letters which have been appearing in the JOURNAL, and their replies in the "model paper," the *Globe*, are very interesting to us who are doomed, for a certain period, to sojourn in other climes, and while we read we can but guess who the writers are. I think that

The Model World" is writ by C.,
Prefixed by the letters O. and T.,
And "Jimmy" H. may have a hand
In the "Cromwell, jr." or "sr." band,
Likewise the orator, J. S. B.,
May lend a hand to T. O. C.

Long may they live and prosper, is the wish of every one away from home, and we shall look with interest for future numbers of the JOURNAL and the "Orbisonia letters."

Political affairs in this State are somewhat quieter than they have been during the past two months. Farmers and planters have returned to their homes to look after their interests there. De Blanc is undergoing trial before the United States Court, at New Orleans, also ten or twelve of his adherents. The people, especially politicians, are looking anxiously for the result of this trial, as they think that case will decide the future course of the National, as well as the State government.

Two batteries of the 1st Artillery, three companies of the 16th Infantry, and two companies of the 19th Cavalry, are still in New Orleans awaiting future developments. Besides the troops in New Orleans, two companies are stationed at Shreveport, two at Alexandria, two at Brashear City, two at this place, and four at Little Rock, Ark, making in all fourteen companies of Infantry and two batteries of Artillery within the Department, or about 800 men strong. With this force, and the Metropolitan Brigade, (about 800 effective) Gen. Emery thinks he can subdue any and all *old rebel sentimental* disturbers of peace and harmony within the Department. The General will do it. He is no Falstaff. We know him of old. He is both feared and respected in this State by the "tax resisters."

As I remarked before, since the New Iberia troubles have ended in Dr. Blanc's arrest, the people have turned their thoughts to agricultural and commercial pursuits. The merchants say that they have no reason to complain, as business is a great deal better than was expected some weeks ago. The planters are hopeful of heavy crops, as the season so far has been very favorable for cotton, corn and sugar cane, and everything looks at present as if large yields may be expected.

Senator Carpenter, from Wisconsin, is in New Orleans, and is lionized by the McEnery magnate, or was, until he made his celebrated speech a few nights ago, when he took occasion to condemn the Colfax affair as "a massacre, and the murderers led on by a set of cut-throats and refugees from justice." Since then they think that "Senator Carpenter is somewhat of a humbug," and is not the coming man for the South—especially Louisiana.

Notwithstanding the strife and conflict between political parties, some of the prominent men, with means, are doing what they can toward railroad enterprise in Texas and points leading from New Orleans. The International Railroad intends forming a connection with San Antonio, provided that section of Texas gives proof of its earnestness by subscribing heavily in the way of stock. The projected line of the International is well known, and the benefit it will be to the country at large, and Texas particularly, is very evident.

From the Texas Guide I learn a few facts that may be interesting to your readers. The distance between places of note, from Galveston to the city of Shreveport, are as follows: From Houston to Palestine 150 miles; from Palestine to Longview 76; from Longview to Shreveport 66, making a total of 332 miles. Along this line settlers are pouring in daily, new farms located, villages springing up, towns chartered, and everything looks as if Texas, the refuge for cut throats and horse thieves at one time, is destined to out-rank many of her sister States in the line of commerce and agricultural enterprise.—Many of the families who came to this State one and two years ago, bought land and settled down, as they supposed, for life, have "pulled up stakes," sold out for a mere trifle, and left for Texas, where reports say, they are doing well.

CROCIUS.

How the Bender Murders were Committed.

The Bender family of Kansas have discovered perhaps the most merciful system of murder, and if we must have murders let us, by all means, have a system which we have not yet seen noticed. It is this: Their cabin was arranged as a place of entertainment for travelers. A sheet was hung across it, dividing it into two compartments. When a single traveler arrived, he was seated at a table so that the outline of his form was defined upon the sheet, and in case he leaned back, his head pressed against this elastic as well as transparent bulkhead. Under his chair, unknown to him, was a trap-door. The male fiend, stationed on the outer side of the sheet, watched for the pressure of the victim's head against it, and striking a stunning blow with a hammer on the back of the skull, slipped the spring of the trap-door, thus dumping the body into the cellar, where his wife, knife in hand, stood ready to end the work. Nicholas Mindon, a supposed accomplice of the Bender family, was arrested in Texas, but committed suicide before reaching the State where the atrocities, in which he no doubt bore a part, were committed. He promised to make a confession, but he was allowed to have a pistol in his possession, strange enough, with which he shot himself.—There seems to be no doubt but that the Benders were in Texas where Mindon was arrested, and were making their way into Mexico. It is stated that two members of the family were arrested in Iowa on Saturday; the mother at Oxford and the son at West Liberty. There is said to be no doubt of their identity.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Brigham Young has a son at West Point.

A woman's printing company is to be organized in St. Louis.

Women can now be elected school officers in any part of Illinois.

London University has a chair of Chinese Language and Literature.

A Tennesee man wrote his last will and testament on a paper collar.

It is stated positively that the Vienna Exposition is a financial failure.

The eastern quail imported into California are represented to be doing well.

Chicago proposes to fine omnibuses that take in over a certain number of passengers.

A Fort Wayne (Ind.) woman shoots little boys who pelt her back-yard fence with stones.

The expenses of the eight railroads centring at Boston last year were 73½ per cent. of their receipts.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant William Dulany, of the 5th Cavalry, has been accepted.

An insane women in Iowa got all her teeth pulled out, and told the dentist to send the bill to President Grant.

If you have a bright thought, express it in the simplest language possible. A diamond should have a plain setting.

A new fabric for dress goods, woven from glass, has been invented. It cannot be burned and cannot be stained, and lasts until the fair wearer hates the sight of it.

AN ACT OF CRUELTY.—Chapped hands and face are the most serious annoyances that farmers, and people who labor much out of doors, experience from exposure. Exposed persons, especially children, repeatedly suffer intensely from great cracks upon the hands, that often bleed. It is cruel to allow one's self or others to suffer in this way, when the means of positive prevention are so easy to be had, and so cheaply as to pay ten cents for a cake of Hand Sapolio Hand Sapolio is not only better than the costliest soap for removing dirt, but it prevents chapping, and renders the skin soft and pliable. Sold everywhere.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

New To-Day.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS THIS PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

THE PREPARED,

a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,)...$1.00 per package
Sent by mail..... 1.04

☞ CAUTION! ☜

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

AUDITED ACCOUNT OF JAMES C. DAVIS, Collector and Treasurer of Sunley Township School Fund for 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Duplicate	$2216 55
State appropriation	209 56
Balance from 1861	6 57
	$2432 68

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of teachers orders	$1951 13
Fuel and Contingencies	237 03
Exonerations	28 75
Per cent. for collecting and acting as treasurer	157 33
Balance in treasury	58 46
	$2432 68

We, the undersigned Auditors, certify to the correctness of the above account.

RICHARD COLGATE,
ROBERT BINGHAM,
DAVID SHAFFER, } Directors.

WM. H. KYPER, Twp., Clerk.

June11,1873-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The undersigned, appointed Assignee to collect the accounts due the firm of Lewis & Keys, and pay the same to their creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said firm, to present them on or before Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1873, at which time a distribution will be made.

R. A. ORBISON,
June11,1873-3t. Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, dec'd.*] Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living near Eagle Foundry, P. O., on the estate of Matthew Truman, late of Tod township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN TRUMAN,
June11,1873-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of JOHN HAMPSON, deceased.*] The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Mrs. Martha C. Weston, surviving Executrix of the last will and testament of John Hampson, late of said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Lovell & Musser, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, June 27, 1873, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested must present their claims before such Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

T. ALLEN LOVELL,
June11,1873. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of ABRAM TAYLOR, deceased.*] The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Geo. W. Taylor and Andrew Crotzley, Administrator of Abram Taylor, late of Cass township deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment of the office of Simpson & Armitage, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, June 25th ult., at one o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

G. B. ARMITAGE,
June11,'73. Auditor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Proposals will be received at the office of the Rock Hill Coal & Iron Co., Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa., until the 20th of June, 1873, for the building of twelve miner's houses, 24x16 feet plan, two stories high, with cellars under one-half. The outside rough horizontal lapboards. Balloon frame, two rooms to each story, sides and ceilings well plastered. Stairs to second floor in one of the rooms. For further particulars apply to the Superintendant.

W. H. INGHAM,
President.

C. CONSTABLE, Superintendant.
Orbisonia, June 11, 1873-2t

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY. The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
and HARNESS

of all kinds and the most approved patterns. Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St., between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.

JOHN A. BISBIN.

June11,1873-3mos.

POWELTON SAW MILL. All orders for White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Poplar boards, Mine Railing, Railroad Ties, Lathes and Cullings, etc., etc., etc. Orders for Bridge and Trestle Lumber should be addressed to

ARMITAGE RHODES,
Cove Station, Huntingdon county, Pa.

June11,1873-2mos.

New Advertisements.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y.
May28,'73eow1y.

WHY! WHY! WHY!
IS HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Patronized by our best citizens?
BECAUSE
It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nerves
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia.
June11,1873eow1mos.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. [*Estate of SAMUEL MOSSER, deceased.*] Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Neff's Mills, P. O., on the estate of Samuel Mosser, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH MOSSER,
JOHN H. NEFF,
May21-6t. Executors.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS at the Cheap Store of NICHOLAS C. DECKER, One door east of the

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 11, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Iron ore is reported in Piney Ridge.

In town every day—the man with the carpet sack.

The Rev. Mr. Zahniser don't pay percentage to drummers.

"Bub" Chaplin is entertaining the Orbisonians with huge yarns.

Has Brainerd gone off to seek his wife's fortune? We miss his ready pen.

Col. Wm. Dorris is renovating his residence on the corner of 4th and Penn.

Broad Top is shipping much more coal than usual at this season of the year.

The West End knew nothing of the Sunday morning fire until after it was over.

If you want envelopes cheap, come to the JOURNAL office. 50,000 at wholesale prices.

Politicians begin to bob round. They can tell a friend now through two inches of coal dirt.

B. F. Isenberg, Esq., of the firm of Henry & Co. has been on the sick list for several days.

D. M. Bare, Esq., of Roaring Spring, was in town on Saturday. He is one of nature's noblemen.

There is a great Row in the Raftman's *Journal* office. That paper always has a *Row* on hands.

The management of the Broad Top Railroad is endeavoring to arrange for parlor cars for the spring season.

Our friend Fisher of the Bedford *Gazette*, has the Modocs! He's got 'em bad! John's belong to the *Snakes*.

It is reported that five individuals hauled the engine to the fire on Sunday morning. It was enough for two horses.

Nelson A. Campbell, engineer, was buried by the usual ceremonies of the Odd Fellows, on Sunday afternoon last.

Hacket and Hutchison have the "Octaroon" fraud on hand. She is playing the same old game all along the line. That's old.

John G. Miles, Esq., formerly of this place, now of Peoria, Illinois, arrived here on a visit to his friends on last Saturday evening.

Some of the swells are very much put out because the railroad time piece, in the station, won't keep time with their Oride repeaters.

We have just received 50,000 Envelopes, which we will sell, at wholesale prices, at a slight additional cost for printing cards thereon.

Brother Corruman lost his "specs" at the fire on Sunday morning. It is said they were taken off by a passing freight. Rather a close shave.

On Thursday night some scamps obtained an entrance into the saloon of Frederick Mobus through a back window. They got but little for their pains.

The proprietors of that spicy little daily, the Altoona *Tribune*, have gone and "put a head on it" and a very pretty new one at that. "It is a head as is a head."

A fishing party went a fishing the other day and it is said took with them three casks and a demijohn filled with fluid in which to preserve their fish and their "innards."

Mr. Alexander McElwain, the young man who was so terribly injured by a shaft, in the West, about two months ago, arrived home on Friday last. How he survived is a mystery.

The residence of John Smith was pointed out to us the other day. He resides on Church street. We have heard so much of John that we were very much gratified to learn his whereabouts.

What "A Sad Story" the Altoona *Tribune*, of Monday morning, doles out. What does its readers know about such an unearthly thing as a Morgue? Is it paving the way for a similar institution for Altoona?

The shipments of Cumberland coal, by way of the B. & B. and Broad Top Railroads, had ceased almost entirely, for the last month. Within the last few days cars have been sent over so that there is a probability of the revival of the trade.

Brother Durborrow of the Huntingdon JOURNAL, has secured the services of E. L. Russ, late of the *Harrisburg Telegraph* job rooms, to take charge of the job department of that office. We offer our congratulations to both parties.—*Newport News*.

The "Arandale House," which affords the finest accommodations of any hotel at Bedford Springs, is now open for the reception of visitors. There has never been any complaint against the management of this house. We know whereof we speak.

The coming of a baby put the *Times* out of joint two weeks ago. Harry was obliged to stop the press for that little item. It was too big a job to give birth to a paper and baby all in the same week and so the baby came and the *Times* stopped.

The worst wrecked vehicle we have set eyes on for some time, was Mr. Bisbin's old Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine wagon on Monday of last week. Some noisy boys were the cause of it. The lamp on the corner of "sixth and Washington, was dead broke."

Woods, we learn, is setting up the pins to make delegates for the coming Convention. He has tricked his own political adherents and the Republican party generally about often enough. The tricks of the League are too well understood to win in the future.

Squire Ewing is enlarging his store room in Franklinville, Huntingdon county, says the *Herald*. Fourteen feet added to the old store room will give that place of business a decidedly improved appearance, and of course will add to the Squire's comfort and sales.

The Huntingdon JOURNAL is just one of the most sprightly newsy sheets that find their way to our sanctum.—*Altoona Sun*. Thank you, friends. We can return the compliment by saying that the *Sun* is one of the tidiest, neatest and liveliest papers received at *this* office.

In Lancaster the country dutchy addresses his neighbor whom he happens to meet on the street with "Wy, Chake, you aint in town too?" And then the interlocutor stands for, two minutes regarding "Chake" until the latter says: "Wy, y-e-s!" This is one of Graw's yarns.

Huntingdon ought to be an excellent point for a Box Factory. Large boxes could be manufactured to order and by cutting windows and doors in them they would be ready for dwellings. They wouldn't be much of an improvement upon the prevailing style save in the matter of roof.

We saw a large cat fish, one of the largest usually caught in the Susquehannah, in the custody of a gentleman going west on the Mail Train on Saturday evening. It had an awful mouth! A Bedford county man, full of conundrums, wanted to know why it reminded him of the local of the *Gazette*?

Father Murphy is fixing up the yard and fence so neatly and tidy in front of his church and parsonage that he will soon be looking down upon all of us with a satisfaction that only those who have done a clever thing, can do. His enterprise and taste help things wonderfully in that locality.

Robert the Scribe has been playing broad brim and coat rounded off, at Dale City, for the last week. He will make a thin brother. He will have everything that was said and done over there, to the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t. A chiel's been amang them taken notes and "faith he'll print 'em."

Mr. E. L. Russ, under whom we are not ashamed to say we took our first lessons in job printing, is in charge of the Huntingdon JOURNAL job office. Besides being a good citizen and a gentleman in every way, manner or shape, he is a printer who thoroughly understands his business. Come and see us, Ed.—*Tyrone Herald*.

The Methodists hold a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival in the Castilian Garden, this (Tuesday) evening. The Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band will be present. Every effort will be made by the Committee to render the Festival pleasant and agreeable to its patrons. Should the evening be rainy and unfavorable it will be held in the church.

Mr. George Heller, resident of Pennsylvania Furnace, this county, aged seventy-seven years, says the Tyrone *Herald*, cuts and ranks two and a half cords of wood per day, which is not so slow for a gentleman of his age. The same man missed the train and walked from Altoona to Tyrone Forges, a distance of some seventeen miles, from nine o'clock till four, a week or two since.

If the Bedford Springs were to pass into the hands of enterprising parties, who would make it an object to endeavor to meet the requirements of the public, it would add a Million of dollars to the wealth of the town of Bedford in less than five years. The mismanagement which has characterized that establishment for years would have ruined any other watering place than Bedford. The Andersons are a greater affliction to Bedford than the Old Man of the Sea was to Sinbad.

The Altoona *Tribune* insults us partially in this wise: "Even the old fogy town of Huntingdon, the town that resolved not to build a new school house by a decided vote, * * observed Decoration Day this year." Old fogy, indeed! Haven't we always observed Decoration Day, eh? Suppose the town did vote against a decent school house for the children whose business is it? If Huntingdon don't care any thing about the education and comfort of her children what is it to Altoona? S-a-y? If you *Tribune* fellers don't want to get clubbed keep your "sass" to yourselves. Maria is still here if her illustrious contemporary has obeyed the injunction, "Go West!"

On Friday morning last the Southern Express struck several head of cattle in the neighborhood of Tipton. The engineer believed they had been thrown from the track and thought no more about it. However, on his arrival at this point he found a two year old heifer safely lodged on the cow-catcher. It was entirely dead and appeared to be very little injured. It was dragged off to the end of the depot and some wag placed a tag upon it addressed to "Robert Lot, Butcher." Robert put in an appearance in a short time afterwards and concluded some one had been "plowing with his heifer," and though she had not exactly shared the fate of "Lot's wife," by becoming a pillar of salt, yet on the other hand there was enough resemblence to the "Golden Calf" for railroad men to fall down and worship, and Robert wanted to set her up. But the railroad men, if they didn't exactly "smell a large mice" did a big calf, and soon thereafter a truck came along and rolled it off to its final resting place.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION—RAILROAD TRAINS MOMENTARILY REPORTING THEIR OWN PROGRESS BY ELECTRICITY.—

A patent has been secured by G. Natcher, Esq., at present of this place, and which is now controlled, we learn, for the purpose of introduction, by a company of enterprising gentlemen, under the firm name of G. Natcher & Co., for an Electric Railway Reporter or Signal, which is operated on ordinary telegraphic wires attached to tappets, so placed as to receive the weight of the car wheels, which thereby open and close the current of Electricity, which current, striking upon a bell or bells, causes an alarm to be given a rod, a mile or miles, if advisable, in advance or rear of a train. A Signal, stationed at a Crossing, will be rung instantaneously at any fixed distance as the train approaches thus giving fair notice to all persons to clear the track. One of these alarms placed at a station will report a train, tappet after tappet, until it passes on to the tappets of the next signal station, where a similar report is made and so on to the end of the route. If a train is delayed or wrecked it will be immediately reported at the station and other trains regulated accordingly by which means hundreds of lives and vast quantities of property may be saved. The improvement that enables trains to give notice of their approach to Crossings and to Approaching Trains meets a want that has long been one of the most serious embarrassments to railroading. We doubt whether this invention is second in importance to the Westinghouse brake. The general speed at which trains are now run, owing to the late inventions, makes it absolutely necessary to use Electricity as an alarm or signal agent.

MEETING OF LANDLORDS.—

A meeting of landlords representing the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield, and possibly one or two others, was held in Tyrone, at the Ward House, on Monday. Mr. W. W. Coleman, of Lewistown, was elected President, and Mr. John S. Miller, of Huntingdon, Vice President. The fact that no official report of the proceedings had at the meeting was sent us for publication is *prima facie* evidence that the bonifaces did their work without the assistance of a Secretary. We learn from outside sources, however, that about a dozen landlords were in attendance. The counties named are all embraced within the limits of the workings of the law commonly known as "local option," or in other words, the anti-license law, and the prime object of the meeting was to devise ways and means by which to make good the losses daily entailed upon the landlords by the recent absolute abatement of the whisky traffic. It was proposed that a uniform advance in the price of boarding be made, with a corresponding increase for transit custom; but, after consideration, the question was laid over for the present. Another object of this guild is under stood to be undying hostility to any and all candidates who may run for office on the local option platform, or who is understood to be a local option man. This is the third meeting which has been held by this association. —*Altoona Tribune*.

FIRE!—At a little after 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning last, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the startling cry of "Fire." Upon repairing to the scene we found the roof of the house owned and occupied by Mr. Fred. Mobus, on Allegheny street, wrapped in flames, and the adjacent buildings in imminent danger of destruction. The fire laddies were promptly on the ground, and as soon as they got their hose in position and began to play all danger of a further spread of the flames vanished, as it was soon apparent that they were master of the situation and had the fire under perfect control. The roof of Mobus' property is entirely burned off, and the second-story partially destroyed, but the back building escaped without any damage from fire. The residence of Mr. John Hildebrand, attached to the one damaged, escaped without other damage than the charring of the boxing and the gable window. We have been unable to learn the amount of loss sustained by Mr. Mobus. The fire originated from a spark from a passing locomotive. Insurance $3,000.

Fish and salt, and anything that people want, at Henry & Co's. my283t.

MRS. MARY FARRELL RUN OVER BY CARS AND KILLED ON THE BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—

A shocking and heartrending accident occurred on the Broad Top Railroad on last Wednesday evening under the following circumstances, viz: Mrs. Mary Farrell, wife of James Farrell, who resided in the water station, at Marklesburg, for several years, got on the local freight while a car was being hooked up about a mile above Marklesburg station and rode on the freight to the switch just above the water station. Here the train was cut to enable the train men to swing in in the car taken up on the switch. Mrs. Farrell left the train to walk down the main track to her residence; the engine passed her and she no doubt supposed that the whole train was switched off, but instead of this only one car was switched off and the remainder of the train followed down the main track on which Mrs. Farrell was walking. The wind was high at the time and owing to the racket she did not perceive the fatal cars approaching until she was struck and almost instantly crushed to death. Several cars passed over her before the train could be stopped. She leaves a family of several children who appear to be very much attached to her. She was, no doubt, an excellent mother. The railroad company provided a very neat casket, and on Thursday last, her remains were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery, in this place, in presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

LIST OF PATENTS

issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending MAY 13, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Lid for Jelly Glass, David Challinor, Pittsburg; Button and Stud Attachment, Hiram Freeman, Petroleum Centre; Roller for Window Curtains, Wm. W. Grier, Hulton; Glass Press, Jonathan Haley, Pittsburg; Bag Holdar, J. Hunter and H. M. Clayton, Ashland; Apparatus for Painting or Coating Broom Handles, &c., S. A. Shepard, Pittsburg; Apparatus for improving Liquors, Walters and Rudeyler, Pittsburg; Compound for Lining Bottoms of Bessemer and Kelley Converters, Jas. E. Atwood, Pittsburg; Rotary Sieves, Strawn and Drum, Perry township; Valve Device for Steam and Air Brakes, Geo. Westinghouse, jr, Pittsburg; Rotary Valve for Steam Engines, Geo. Westinghouse, jr., Pittsburg; Lid for Jelly Glasses, John Adams, Pittsburg; Paddlewheel, Jas. C. Chaffle, Titusville; Cheese Cutter, John Locke, Lewisburg; Vapor Burner, F. G. Palmer, Pittsburg; Snap Hook, Sam'l Reynolds, Allegheny; Ore Worker, Reuben Solliday, Allentown; Soap Crutching Machine, Stephen Strunz, Birmingham; Disinfecting Soap Boiling Establishments, Stephen Strunz, Birmingham; Washing Machine, Volney White, Corry. *Reissue*. Railway Oil Car Samuel W. Murry and Benj. P. Lamson, Milton.

HOW IT IS.—I would say to my friends, and the public generally, that I do not intend to remove from my old stand, on the Corner of 4th and Mifflin streets, to Bellefonte, Penna., as some have been led to suppose, owing to my having purchased a shop at that point. I intend to carry on business at both places. It is always unpleasant for me to hear of a friend having to leave this beautful land, although a better one may await him on his arrival, yet it always gives me pleasure to erect a suitable memento to the memory of my departed friends; so be of good cheer, if you go before I do, and I am called upon to do the work, it shall be well done.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, June 9, 1873.

A GRAND RUSH.—The rush at Henry & Co.'s Store on Saturday last, exceeded anything of the kind that has taken place for years. Their new and attractive goods—latest styles, bought by their accomplished buyer, Capt. T. A. Johnston—are all the rage. They have everything that belongs to their branch of business, and a thousand and one things which do not belong to it to accommodate customers, so that you cannot come amiss by stepping into their extensive establishment. Their prices are as reasonable as can be made, and give universal satisfaction. If you want anything whatever, call at Henry & Co's.

Havre-de-Grace and Roe Herring just received at Henry & Co's.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—

On last Monday afternoon, while Mr. William Black was assisting in shingling a house on Lexington avenue, he slid off and fell some twenty-five feet striking a picket fence, two of the pickets running through his abdomen, producing death within twenty minutes. Mr. Black was an ex-Union soldier, a good citizen, and respected by all who were acquainted with him. He was formerly from Huntingdon Furnace, Huntingdon county, and we understand leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his untimely demise.—*Altoona Sun, 6th inst.*

Mr. E. L. Russ, who was for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* Job Office, and who is experienced and thoroughly skilled in his profession, is now in charge of the JOURNAL Job Office, and is prepared to do all kinds of Job work in a manner that cannot be surpassed by any of the regular city Job Offices. This is the first time in the history of the printing business in this place, that one who has spent much of a lifetime, exclusively devoted to Job Printing, has been engaged here. We hope this liberal enterprise will be duly appreciated by our people, and that all those who have Job work to do will give us a trial. tf.

ABOUT THE KILLING OF BIRDS.—

The following section of the game law is not generally understood; and we copy it for the especial benefit of the public, as being a seasonable hint just at this time:

No person shall at any time within this State kill, trap or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird or insectivorous bird under a penalty of five dollars for each bird trapped, exposed for sale or had in possession. This section shall not apply to any person who shall kill a bird for scientific investigation or to have stuffed.

STRUCK BY LIGHTING.—

On Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., the barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Haffley, who resides in Hickory Bottom, near Woodbury, Bedford county, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground with its contents, which consisted of farming utensils, &c. Fortunately, however, there was no live stock perished. His loss is estimated at $3,600, insured for $1,800.—*Cove Echo, May 31.*

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the week ending June 7, 1873	7331
Same date last year	6919
Increase for week	402
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	204,279
Same date last year	131,240
Increase for year 1873	73,039

William Warther & Fred. Steinhooff, House Sign and Fresco Painters, do graining, calcining, paper hanging, and everything belonging to their branch of business. Shop opposite the JOURNAL office. Give them a trial. [m7–4t

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

THE ministers of the East District Allegheny Conference, will meet in the United Brethren Church, of this place, on Tuesday, June 17th, at 2 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of organizing a ministerial association. The ministers and citizens of this place are invited.

W. A. JACKSON, P. E.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"As Others See Us."

YORK, PA., May 28th, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL: *Dear Sir:* Stopping a short time in your pleasant town, I was pleased to note the rapid growth of the place, and the improvements everywhere in progress. In 1866 Muddy Run was the western boundary, and all beyond was pasture fields and cultivated grounds, now fine, broad, macadamised streets extend for over a mile, with beautiful shade trees planted, handsome brick and frame residences and stores substantially built making, in some instances, almost solid blocks of houses. I am informed that two additions have been made: the first on the lands of J. Edgar Thompson, extending from about 8th to 14th streets, every lot of which has been sold; the second on lands of Messrs. Miller and Wharton and Mrs. Anderson, extending from 11th to 20th streets, and in width from the Penna. Central R. R. eight squares, nearly all the lots of which have passed from first hands, only about two hundred remaining, which, however, embrace some of the finest and most eligible locations for manufactories, that can be found anywhere, and some of the most beautiful building sites.

Huntingdon is destined, with the present rate of improvement and enterprise, soon to be elevated to the dignity of a city, and become an important manufacturing centre. In addition to the hundreds of new houses lately erected in the new part, you have, as a commencement, the large Planing Mill, the Keystone Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Tannery, the extensive Car Works, just completed, and the Juniata Broom Factory, and the large *Pilgrim* Printing House, now in course of erection, all substantially built of brick; these with all the other Factories in successful operation, the Printing Establishment to be erected for the JOURNAL, the Public Hall, now in progress, speak well for the enterprise of your citizens and commend your place to the notice of capitalists abroad. With the inexhaustible supply of iron ore, the abundance of lime stone, fire clay, &c., in the vicinity, coal of such easy access, and the fine locations, there is no reason why there should not be a dozen Furnaces within sight of the town; these would create the necessity for Rolling Mills, and other interests. Then you have the best sand in the State for glass; excellent hickory for wagons; forests of the finest oak, ash, &c., for Agricultural Implements; walnut, pine, poplar, chestnut, &c., &c., for furniture. All these industries could be carried on more cheaply here than anywhere else in the State.

You have a few of the same class of selfish individuals, specimens of which are to be found in almost every town, who can see nothing beyond the dollar that goes to increase their already abundant store, for I notice toward the upper end of the first addition, between 10th and 14th streets, whole blocks and parts of blocks which seem to have been purchased by some of the above class and held for "higher prices." This is to be depreciated; but they must soon pass away, their places be filled by better men, and their wealth appropriated to better purposes than those to which they usually appropriate it—heavily shaving those whom they should assist, and retarding improvement.

Some of the streets between the old and new parts of the town need grading up, and the continuation of Moore Street, by a bridge crossing Muddy Run, giving a direct passage way into 10th street, is a greatly needed improvement. A few old stables, and a barn or two still stand prominently on some of your streets greatly detractin from the general harmony. These ought to be removed. Your people are patient and abundant in "long-suffering forbearance," else they would not endure the condition of the "board walks" in front of some of the aforesaid lots, and your Town Council is derelict in duty, else it would compel those persons to make the repairs so greatly needed. Hemlock planks are never suitable for walks and should not be allowed. One thing more: there are more old tin cans, pans, paint buckets, broken crockery, glass, bottles, old boots, shoes, &c., on some of your streets, than I have ever seen on the streets of any town with such opportunities, and otherwise good taste. This must be due to the neglect of the proper authorities, where attention should be promptly called to the matter. The streets are not a suitable depository for the rubbish that may accumulate about one's premises. More anon.

A. B. B.

From Three Springs.

THREE SPRINGS, June 7, 1873.

Mr. Editor:—Report says that there is as much whiskey drank in the upper end of the county, under the local option act, as there was before, all the difference is that it is done now a little on the sly. We supposed this report false, and got up by the whiskey ring to shew us that we had gained nothing by this great temperance reform. But I fear there is too much truth in this report, from the fact that a number of distinguished gentlemen visited our town, lately, from the upper end of the county, in the employ, for the time being, of the E. B. T. R. R. & C. C., among whom were attorneys, ex-sheriffs, ex-legislators, engineers, mechanics, farmers, &c., &c. Now I am almost ashamed to tell you, Mr. Editor, in this age of temperance reform, that these distinguished gentlemen had their bottle with them—a very large one, too—and report says that with but one exception they all drank out of it. The only thing peculiar about the bottle was its extreme length; this no doubt was caused by such an amount of *suction*. This bottle, notwithstanding its extreme length, could not stand the pressure, as it was drained, and report says that they felt so badly the next morning that they called on a physician for a prescription, and after an examination he concluded to continue the treatment of the previous day, and what seemed strange in their case they all required the same treatment. Now, Mr. Editor, we, as all good citizens should do, have been laboring for years in the good cause of temperance, and with some three or four exceptions we are strictly temperance men, and while we have been laboring to reform those weak brethren we feel grieved that these distinguished gentlemen would come into our town and operate against our great and good work by setting such an example.

Now, in conclusion, we would just say to those gentlemen, visit our town again; we will be pleased to see you, at any time, or any of your friends in the county, but we have one request to make of you, and we believe you will grant it, leave the big bottle at Bread Top, and you can get it on your return.

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

One Month of Local Option.

HUNTINGDON, June 2, 1873.

Dear Journal:—A late number of the *Temperance Vindicator* contained a request for information as to the workings of Local Option in the different counties where the vote was against liquor, will you therefore grant a small space in your columns for a few reflections upon its success in Huntingdon county?

The last liquor store in the county closed on May 1st, and Local Option has had its first month's trial. What has it accomplished? and, Is it a success? are of course the main questions. That it has accomplished much, and is, to a great extent, a success, is the firm, unwavering opinion of every good citizen who has observed, with any degree of care, the present aspect of things relating to drinking, as compared with former times. Those who are determined to see no good results in the movement, and pray that there may not be any, no doubt suppose that they are sustained in their assertions that it is a failure, from the fact that an occasional drunkard reels through the streets, or that a whiskey fight occasionally occurs to terrify quiet and peaceable people, forgetting that where now is seen one drunken man, then was seen a dozen; where now occurs one street brawl, then occurred many more. *Then* drunken men could swagger forth upon the public streets filling the air with horrid blasphemy, or roll in the gutter with swinish indecency, and they were passed by with scarcely a glance, such scenes being considered as mere matters of course, and not worthy of comment. *Now*, every bleared eye is observed, and every unsteady step is marked, and heralded as a heavy charge against Local Option. During the month there was considerable drinking and some drunkenness, but not one-fourth that there was before. It was the remark from day to day, passing from lip to lip, 'well Local Option is doing this or that man good anyway.' He never drew a sober breath or did a days work before, now he looks and acts like a new man. It was generally observed that the "drunkards" were greatly benefitted. Becoming sober their first impuse was to obtain work, and the change for the better in their appearance was marvelous. Dressed in respectable clothing, and walking forth as free men, they looked and surely felt as if they were freed from a thraldom more galling and degrading than abject slavery. Many striking illustrations might be mentioned of the good effects of the change if space would permit, but one or two must suffice. One man who seldom knew a sober moment, of course worked but little, was observed to work almost all through May, and cheerfully too, for he was frequently heard to sing at his work. Another was seen frequently during the month walking forth with his children, watching over them with tender care, and filling the little aching hearts with the joy of a father's love. A broken hearted wife was heard to say, that now since Local Option had come, her husband had gone to work again, and her hopes were revived.

The success of Local Option is especially marked in the removel of open temptation from the young. No glittering and gaudy saloon now blazes with its dazzling glare, to lure the unguarded; their deceiving and seductive power is crushed, and there are few young men who have any self respect, and whose habits of intemperance have never been formed, who will go to the trouble of sneaking away to some dark alley or secluded hollow to take their first lessons in drinking. A final reason that stamps Local Option as a success, if there were no other, is that whatever amount of liquor is sold or drunk it is not done by authority of law, and the stigma is removed which formerly ever pointed its skeleton hand at the lawmakers, (we the people) with the disgraceful charge "you licensed the drunkard making trade."

That this happy state of things may not continue, if violators of the law are not brought to justice, is certain. The disgraceful scenes of Decoration Day, were brought about by a few men of such fiendish natures that the community is in constant danger while they are at large. These men had liquor in secret places, and exhibited their satanic disposition by dealing it out to those whom they could lure into their clutches. The gentlemen, who with true patriotic spirit, labored so earnestly to perfect the arrangements for strewing with evergreen wreaths, the graves of their dear fallen comrades, the nations martyrs, should bring to speedy punishment the outlaws who would disgrace the solemn ceremonies of Decoration Day and desecrate the graves of fallen soldiers. And without delay a County organization should be formed, in which sould be united every good patriotic man and woman, for the purpose of prosecuting violators of the liquor law. A simple organization could be formed, that would cost very little time, money or labor, and yet do effective work. A membership fee of a dollar a year would supply the finances, and a prosecuting committee would do the work. The reason liquor laws have never been enforced, is not because the majority of the people do not want them enforced, but because the enforcement of them is of general interest, and each good citizen wonders daily, why his neighbor does not manifest more patriotism, by prosecuting offenders against his countrys laws. If one man's property is stolen, or his life threatened, he becomes a prosecutor of the criminal without hesitation because he is specially interested, but the same man would positively refuse to prosecute the criminals who steal the bread from scores, and endanger the life of a community; and not because he does not think it right, but simply because he thinks some one else will do it, or ought to do it. Therefore the necessity of a Prosecuting Committee, whose special duty and interest it will be to bring offenders to the Bar of Justice. S.

From Union Township.

UNION TOWNSHIP, June 7, 1873.

Mr. Editor:—As this is my first attempt at writing for a paper you must excuse the style. I happened to be at the funeral of poor Lewis Bumgartner, on the 3d or 4th of May, about which so much has been written. The poor man has made more excitement at his death than during all his life. Well, I think I saw and heard pretty much everything that was said or done there, and have seen both letters in the papers, and feel safe in saying I believe every word in Judge Clarkson's statement to be strictly true. In the other the spirit of the author, the editor, shines forth in all its meekness and loveliness, and any one can see that a good Christian minister wrote it. What a pity he does not preach all the time, but perhaps the mode he has adopted may hurry on the millennium faster. Oh, I do hope he will not be translated yet for a long time; there are lots of sinners not half converted yet; but I am diverging. I was just going to say if Judge Clarkson must be traduced through the Huntingdon smut machine for anything he did at that funeral may the good Lord deliver me from ever living, dying, or being buried in Cassville. He has followed the undertaking business there for more than thirty years, sent out hundreds of coffins, and always gave satisfaction, never spares time or pains to accommodate those in affliction, be they rich or poor, and it is well known that when money was raised to build a church on that ground one of the conditions to urge people of all denominations to pay was because privilege was given all who bury there to preach funeral sermons there, and we have never heard of any of the old members going back on their word. But a recent importation to Cassville must make new rules, and I expect some of us will be ordered to remove our dead, especially if they happen to be poor. Poor Lewis Bumgartner is a descendant of some of the founders of the first church built there, and his friends had hoped he could rest with his fathers in peace. I saw nothing worthy of note at that funeral except one good Christian communicant, coming out after communion, asking who owned that church, and talking of knocking somebody down, kicking out, &c. It always has been the custom in this section for other churches to give way for funerals. Shame where is thy blush!

If any apology is due any one it is from the other side, for we never saw a bereaved family treated with more contempt than were those mourners on the part of some we might name. The time was when they used to have political meetings in Cassville and no fuss, but it seems they can not bury the dead without a breeze now. Well that was a nice letter in the *Globe*. Just good for the Judge, he would not sign the writing, with a few others, that was sent to Wickersham, stating those circulars of Wharton's were libelous, &c, and a number of others would have done the same thing had they known what they learned soon after. You furshtay? That is what disturbed the meeting.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

From Orbisonia.

ORBISONIA, June 9, 1873.

Mr. Editor:—A continued press of business has kept me from writing you sooner.

The population of our town is increasing now daily. The contractors for the building of the two furnaces at this place are here.—They brought some twelve or fourteen teams with them, and purpose doing all their own hauling. They have a small steam stone and sand crusher, attached to their works, with which they prepare the foundation for that portion of the furnace called the "hot blast." This is done with crushed stone and cement pounded down some eighteen inches deep, and which makes a foundation as permanent as the everlasting hills. It is going to take a great many hands to carry on this work. Quite a number are here now, and others are coming every day. Everything you see here now, and every man you meet, looks like business. Some people think this place is going to make a second Johnstown. Perhaps it may; I purpose staying here to see what it will make.

I have had some trouble with grandfather since I wrote you last. He has had another bad dream about the Professor, but he utterly refuses to tell what it was. He has quit reading the *Globe*, and has got rather melancholy. He seems to think that nearly all professing Christians are hypocrites, and begins now to fear that he will be lost too, but says that he would just about as soon go along with the Professor. So you see his mind is somewhat effected. Poor grandfather, I pity him, he seems in despair.

I see that "Americus," or some other cuss, hailing from Hill Valley, in writing for the Mt. Union *Times*, speaks rather disrespectfully of the Cromwell family. If I remember correctly he wished "that the Cromwell family had been buried so deep that they never could have been resurrected." Now, I would just say to this cuss that he had better be careful how he uses such language as this about our family. Grandfather says that he might get into the earth so deep himself, for using such language, that he may not only never be resurreted, but may want to send back for his summer clothes.

As this letter is rather longer now than I had intended it, I will close for the present.

PETER CROMWELL.

P. S.—Some of our townsmen think that Peires *did* get the tangle-foot here, but grandfather says it wasn't *that* that killed him.

P. C.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., June 10, 1873.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$	15
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 70
" red, "		1 60
RYE		75
CORN		55
OATS		40
Buckwheat		60
Potatoes		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1873.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 7@8¼c ℔ lb. Of Timothy and Flaxseed the receipts and offerings exceedingly light. We quote the former at $3.75, and the latter at $2.15@2.20.

HAY is held at $32.50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, but there is no export inquiry for the article.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market is rather more active to-day, but prices are unsettled, with a divided tendency in buyers' favor. For shipments to Europe there is nothing doing, and the demand for the West Indies has almost entirely subsided. The operations of the home trade are based absolutely on actual necessities. 800 bbls Red Dane & Premium, 500 bbls Camden Mills, 800 bbls Quaker City Mills, 250 bbls Ohio, 300 Pennsylvania extra family sold on private terms; small lots of superfine at $4.50 @ 5.50; 200 bbls Pennsylvania extra at $6@6.50; 300 bbls Minnesota extra family at $6@8.50, the latter rate for fancy; 200 bbls Western do. do. at $8.25@8.75; 700 bbls Pennsylvania do. do. at $8.25@8.75; 300 bbls good Ohio do. do. at 8.75, and 100 bbls choice Indiana do. do 9.50. Rye Flour is steady, and sells at $4.50@4.62½. In Corn Meal no sales.

GRAIN.—The depression noted in the Wheat market for several days past continues without abatement, and though the sales are considerable they are at very low and irregular prices; sales 1,600 bush good and prime Western at $1.55@1.68; 2,800 bush prime and fancy amber spring at $1.50@1.54; 400 bush Rio Grande spiring at $1.65, and 10,000 bush Western red and 92,000 bush various grades of spring on private terms. Rye is quoted 87@88c for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is freely offered, but there is not much demand, and prices are weak; sales of 4,000 bush Pennsylvania and Souther yellow, in the cars and afloat, at 61@62c; 400 bush do. at 60c; 1,200 bush Western mixed at 61@62c, closing at the former rate, and 40,000 bush do. do. for exports on private terms. Oats are firm and in steady demand; sales of 10,000 bush Western white, part at 51@52c, and part on private terms, and 700 bush do. mixed at 46½c. Barley and Malt no sales.

PROVISIONS are dull and lower. Sales of Mess Pork at $18; prime mess at $16.50; prime at $14.50; Warthman's city family Beef at $16; Western do. at $8@10, and extra mess at $10@12. Beef Hams are quoted at $30@32. Dried Beef is selling at 20@21c for city smoked, and 18c for Western.

CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 9, 1873.

Beef Cattle.—The market opened this week with a fair degree of activity, and continued so till a while before the close, when it became more lively, as it was found then that the arrivals were unequal to the wants of the buyers from Philadelphia, Washington, and the country, in addition to the home demand. Prices were about ½c higher than last week, and the quality of the offerings generally of a better grade.

Prices to-day for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best beeves at $6,50@7,25; that generally rated first quality $5,75@6,50; meadium or good for fair quality $5,50@5,75. Most of the sales were from $6,00 to $7,00 ₱ 100 lbs. Of the receipts 467 head came from Ohio, 26 from Pennsylvania, 513 from Illinois, and 54 from Tennessee—total receipts for the week 1060 head, against 1832 last week, and 989 head same time next week.

Sheep.—The supply of Sheep on the market during the last week has been quite full, the receipts being much larger than for some weeks past.

Marriages.

ZIMMERMAN—ISENBERG.—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. G. Dole, C. C. Zimmerman, of Riddlesburg to S. Carrie Isenberg, of M'Connellstown.

Deaths.

STEWART.—In Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, on Saturday morning, May 24, 1873, Lieut. Lewis G. Stewart, aged 35 years.

The subject of the above notice was well and favorably known to many of the readers of the *Standard*. When Camp Crossman was formed near Huntingdon, at the breaking out of the war, he was among the first to enlist and was mustered into the service in the 110th at Camp Curtin, when that regiment was organized. He participated in all its trials up until the time they lay in front of Petersburg, when he was discharged on account of incipient pulmonary complaint, from which he eventually died, although he had for several years past apparently entirely recovered. During his term of service he was made adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he was serving when discharged. Among his comrades he was held in universal esteem on account of his soldierly courage and the kindliness of his disposition. Warm and true in his social intercourse, he never lost a friend or made an enemy. During his illness no word of complaint ever passed his lips

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Cleanliness of Person.

Very few farmers consider all suggestions as to the preservation of health as not applying to them. It is well enough for people to bathe regularly, but they never direct their boys to do so, much less their girls, and provide no conveniences for doing so. Any one who does bathe regularly is looked upon as having "fine notions." Farmer Bright, who has a rule that every member of his family, from himself down to baby, must have a thorough cleansing every Saturday night, is laughed at.

As a general rule, the boys are made their own judges as to when they should bathe their entire person. A whole winter passes often without this being done. They go from warm weather in the fall, or from their last swimming excursion, to the warm weather in Spring, when they can throw off their clothes and go into the creek. They certainly enjoy this annual scrubbing, and experience a sort of delight afterwards. This scrubbing should be repeated once every week. If there was a good place provided, and an opportunity given, the boys would not be slow to bathe. As it is, they worry through the winter, washing regularly only hands and face, and occasionally taking a foot bath. They go out into the world, careless as to cleanliness of their persons and with habits that must be corrected.

Good health and pleasure demand cleanliness of person, and it is easy to meet this demand. A bath room is not a necessity. Let a large wash tub be placed in the kitchen, and after the work is done, let the room be given up successively to different members of the family. Send the boys in single, so that what is important business may not be made a frolic, and let every one bathe thoroughly and quickly, using a sponge or towel, and plenty of soap and water. Once established it will be as easy to follow this custom as it is to wash the face every morning, and that it will result beneficially to the health there is no doubt.

Fish Breeding.

Owing to the abrasion in the dam at Columbia, the preliminary steps for the artificial propagation of shad in this State have been taken at Newport, on the Juniata river about fourteen miles above its confluence with the Susquehana. The boxes used for hatching purposes are of ordinary size, 15x20 inches, with open tops and wire seive bottom. Attached to the sides are heavy pieces of timber, placed at such an angle that when the boxes are in their natural position the wire bottom presents a face to the current through which the water passes with a rotary motion, keeping the ova in constant motion and forwarding the process of incubation. A half dozen of these boxes are chained and anchored together; such collection being called a gang.

The process by which the ova is obtained is a simple and interesting one. First the fish are caught, generally at night, the catch at such time being ten hundred per cent. greater than in the day time. The fish are thrown into a large basket, alongside of which is placed a tin basin filled with water. An expert then takes the female fish and holding it about half in the water gently passes the thumb and forefinger along the belly, the mild irritation causing the animal to expel its ova. By the same process the male is robbed of its milt, which mixes with the water, and in less than a minute the ova is thoroughly impregnated. As soon as possible it is transferred to the hatching boxes, where, if the temperature of the water is low, it will require ten days for incubation, but if high, say eighty degrees, the process requires but two and a half days. A higher temperature than eighty degrees has a bad effect. About ninety-five per cent. of the eggs hatch, and as they number about 20,000 eggs to the pound of fish some idea of the importance of fish breeding can be formed.

Make a Map of Your Farm.

System is the soul of success. Order is said to be heaven's first law, but there can be no order without system, and so surely there can be no long-continued success in farming without system and order.

The first thing essential to the establishment of system in any farm is to lay it out in fields. Upon this operation far more depends than the great majority of farmers have any idea. Aside from the looks of a farm being spoiled by badly arranged fields, an almost incredible increase of labor is often entailed upon the farmer and his hands by fences wrongfully placed We know of no better plan to secure a convenient and economical laying out of a farm than to make a map of it, putting down every natural feature in its proper place, and then marking off the fields according to some settled plan of rotation of crops, and laying down the roads so as to occupy the shortest possible route from the fields. Nothing will so much conduce to the adoption of a system of working the farm as a well prepared map, hung where the farmer can see it every day. It will be sure to set him to thinking and planning how best to pitch his crops, and how best to work to save work. And once the farmer adopts a system of farming, he starts on the road to success.

It matters not that the system is not the best that could be devised, so long as it is a system it is infinitely preferred to the hap-hazard practice of many farmers. We therefore advise every reader who owns a farm to make at once, or have made, a map of it, and hang it up where he can see it every day. And having made it, study it.—*Rural Sun.*

Hot Water About Peach Trees.—

It has been recommended by those who have tried it, to apply a pail of hot water to the collar of peach trees in spring, and a top-dressing of ashes. It is claimed that this will prevent "yellows," and kill the borer, or arrest the work of the grub in its incipient stages. In support of this practice and its advantages we have the testimony of several prominent fruit growers.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT for the reduction of officers and expenses of the internal revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or at such time prior thereto, in the districts respectively, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable, the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue shall cease to exist; thereupon all duties imposed by law on assessors and assistant assessors, except as hereinafter otherwise provided be, and the same are hereby, transferred to and imposed upon collectors of internal revenue, to be performed by them or their deputies; and that all returns and reports required by law to be made to the said assessors and assistant assessors shall be made to the said collectors, or to their deputies; and that each of said assessors shall, prior to the date aforesaid, and at the same time set therefor by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, transfer to such revenue officer as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose all books, papers, and other property belonging to the government in his possession, or in that of any of his assistant assessors, and shall file with his final account an inventory thereof in detail, with the receipt of said revenue officer therefor; and from the time set for said transfer, his office and that of his assistant shall cease.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required thereafter to make the inquiries, determinations, and assessments of the following taxes, to wit:

For deficiencies imposed by the provisions of section twenty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts.

Semi-annually, upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of each person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, imposed by the provisions of section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other pu p ses," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts.

Upon articles provided for in section five, and in the first provision of section fourteen, of an act entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Upon tobacco, snuff and cigars, provided for in section sixty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by section thirty-one of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Upon legacies and successions, and of all other internal revenue taxes liable to be assessed, or accuring under the provisions of former acts; and the said Commissioner shall certify such assessments, when made, to the proper collectors, respectively, who shall proceed to collect and account for taxes so certified in the same manner assessments on lists are now collected and accounted for.

SEC. 3. That all special taxes imposed by law, accruing after April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, including the tax on stills, or worms, shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required to procure appropriate stamps for the payment of such taxes; and the provisions of sections twenty-six and one hundred and one of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all other provisions of law relating to the preparation and issue of stamps for distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and segars, so far as applicable, are hereby extended so as to include such stamps, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations relative thereto. Every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco peddlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamp, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the foregoing provision of law shall be through willful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the amount above prescribed: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall change or in any way affect, the liability of any person for exercising or carrying on any trade, business, or profession, or doing any act for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without the payment thereof.

SEC. 4. That each collector of internal revenue shall, under regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, place and keep conspicuously in his office, for public inspection, an alphabetical list of names of the names of all persons who shall have paid special taxes within his district, and shall state thereon the time, place, and business for which such special taxes have been paid.

SEC. 5. That section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as subsequently amended, be so amended that the returns therein required to be made shall be made and rendered semi-annually on the first day of December and the first day of June, in duplicate; one copy which shall be transmitted to the collector of the proper district, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts, be further amended as follows, to wit:

That section five be amended so that the duplicate statement therein required to be retained by the assistant assessor of the district shall, from and after the time when the office of said assistant assessor shall cease, be transmitted by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That section twenty-eight be so amended that all of the additional commission of one-half of one per centum therein allowed shall be paid to the collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of the assessor shall cease under the provisions of this act: Provided, That the total net compensation of collectors as now fixed by law shall not be thereby increased.

That section fifty-nine be so amended that in case any peddler refuses to exhibit a proper certificate from the collector of his or her district, and fails to show cause why the property seized shall not be forfeited, proceedings for its forfeiture shall be taken and had under general provisions of the internal-revenue laws relating to forfeitures.

That the provisions of section one hundred and three be extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That section forty-three of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 8. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, require that each collector of internal revenue shall before entering upon the duties prescribed by this act, give additional bond, conditioned that said collector shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to the provisions of existing laws or of laws hereinafter enacted.

SEC. 9. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and hereby is, authorized to designate on of the heads of division as chief clerk of the bureau without additional compensation.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT to provide for holding adjourned terms of the supreme court of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona may hold adjourned terms thereof at any time and place in said Territory agreed upon by a majority of the judges of said court at any regular term thereof. The order for an adjourned term shall be signed by a majority of the judges thereof at the regular term of said court and entered upon them minutes of the court, and any business which such court may do at any regular term thereof may be done at such adjourned term; and the clerk of said court shall be entitled to such mileage for attendance at such adjourned term as is by law allowed the marshal of the district of Arizona for his attendance upon the courts in said Territory.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874:

For army pensions to invalids, widows and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation, or commutation thereof; also, for compensation to pension-agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April 24th, 1816; July 4th, 1836; May 20th, 1846; February 20th 1847; February 2d, 1848; July 21s, 1848; July 29th 1848; February 3rd 1853; June 3rd 1858; July 14th and 17th 1862; June 30th 1864; June 6th and 25th 1866; July 27th 1868; June 7th and July 8th and 11th 1870; February 14th 1871; and February 20th 1872; and all other pensions proviea by law thirty million dollars.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to pension agents, expenses in agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April 23d 1800; February 20th 1847; August 12th 1848; July 14th and 17th 1862; June 30th 1864; June 6th and July 25th 1866; March 2d 1867; July 27th 1868; June 17th and and July 8th and 11th 1870; and February 20th 1872; and all other pensions approved by law, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars: Provided, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions, and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the navy pension-fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

Furniture and Upholstery.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BROWN.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cover buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜

March26,1873-3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,

719 *CHESTNUT STREET*,

PHILADELPHIA.

apr2–3mos.

Miscellaneous.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS 15,000 Rolls of PAPER and 500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES!

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,
418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,'73–3mos.

SAMUEL AFRICA

4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa., Dealer in fine

CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.

Also,

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.

apr23,'73–6m.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhematic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhmatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantee must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and Instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms, Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank applications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand at Petersburg, prime Cloverseed, Plaster, Fish, Salt and Coal, highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain.

mch26–3mos. JOHN ROSS.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, April 13, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
5 55	7 50	Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 10	8 05	McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 20	8 17	Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 35	8 30	Markleburg	7 45	3 20
6 50	8 45	Coffee Run	7 32	3 06
7 00	8 55	Rough and Ready	7 23	2 59
7 10	9 05	Cove	7 13	2 48
7 13	9 08	Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 22	9 22	Saxton	6 49	2 25
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
8 00	9 47	Hopewell	6 22	2 01
8 15	10 02	Pipers Run	6 05	1 47
8 25	10 09	Bradler's Siding	5 57	1 40
8 32	10 20	Tatesville	5 48	1 32
8 39	10 22	B. Run Siding	5 42	1 27
8 45	10 30	Everett	5 35	1 20
8 50	10 40	Mount Dallas	5 30	1 15
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD	5 00	12 44
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
LE 9 25	LE 7 55	Saxton	2 15	AR 6 45
9 40	7 50	Coalmont	2 00	6 30
9 45	7 55	Crawford	1 55	6 25
9 55	8 05	Dudley	1 45	6 15
AR 10 5	8 25	Broad Top City	1 25	5 55

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY	MIXED	TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41			N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55			Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10			Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26			Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50			Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20			Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32			Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 46			Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 09			Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 03			Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22			Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30			Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36			Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 56	2 03	2 00			Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The East Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.49 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. P. M.	FAST LINE. P. M.	ELMIRA EXPRESS. A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar8 35	P. M. 2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		1e5 20
Canandaigua,			ar8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ACCOM. P. M.	PACIFIC EX. A. M.	MAIL. P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE. General Passenger Agent.

Nov. 5, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, March 31st, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. MIXD A.M.	ACM. P.M.	MAIL. A.M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. MAIL. P.M.	ACM. A.M.	MIXD A.M.
.....	6.00	7.45	Huntingdon	4.10	8.25	.....
11.25	8.50	10.40	Mt. Dalles	1.10	5.30	9.35
12.15	9.20	11.08	AR. LE	12.44	5.00	9.00
.....	A. M.	.....	BEDFORD	.....	A. M.	.....
12.20	6.20	11.12	LE AR	12.40	5.45	8.50
1.21	6.48	11.40	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.15	7.45
1.47	7.06	11.56	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.59	7.08
2.38	7.45	12.35	Bridgeport	11.20	4.23	6.00
3.36	8.17	1 07	State Line	10.42	3.45	5.09
.....	8.30	1.20	Mt Savage Junc	10.30	3.30	.....
.....	8.45	1.35	CUMBERLAND	10.05	3.05	.....
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Connects at Bridgeport with Connellsvill R. R at Mt. Savage Junc. with Cumberland & Penn's R. R., and at Cumberland with Balt. & Ohio R. R.

WM. H. BROWN. Supt. Bedford Div.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.20, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.05 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.20 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m., returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phoenixville at 9.10 a. m., 5.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentownat 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.20 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

dec 2,72.]

Miscellaneous.

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